

Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

for

January 1, 1910



VOL. XLIV ~ NO. 15

PRICE 10 CENTS

Learn How to Ride Horseback



I guarantee to teach any man, woman or child to become an expert rider by my direct, simple correspondence instruction. Learn to ride correctly as well as train horses for the saddle; teach your horse fancy gait and tricks. Many secrets never before disclosed. Twenty years' experience. Hundreds of successful students.
Write today for handsome prospectus, "Riding and Training the Saddle Horse." Free on request.
Prof. Jesse Boery, 408 Academy St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio

STUDY LAW AT HOME

The oldest and best school. Instruction by mail adapted to every one. Recognized by courts and educators. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses—Preparatory, Business, College. Prepares for practice. Will better your condition and prospects in business. Students and graduates everywhere. Full particulars and Easy Payment Plan free.
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO OFFERS 350 of its class-room courses by correspondence. One may take up High School or College studies at almost any point and do half the work for a Bachelor degree. Courses for Teachers, Writers, Bookers, Accountants, Business Men, Ministers, Parents, and many in other vocations.
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Leading Law School in Correspondence Instruction. Established 1892. Prepares for the bar. Three Courses: College, Post-Graduate and Business Law. Method of instruction combines theory and practice.
Approved by the bench and bar. Classes begin each month. Send for catalog giving rules for admission to the bar of the several states.
Chicago Correspondence School of Law, 505 Reaper Block, Chicago



Do You Like to Draw?

Sketch this Picture and Draw a Face on it
Many people have a natural talent for drawing, but few realize the actual value of it. This school will develop your talent in the most practical way so you can sell your work and cartoonists are well paid. Students of this school take no financial risk. Enclose for a portfolio of cartoons and sample lesson plate.

The W. L. Evans School of Cartooning, 214 Kingsmoore Bldg., Cleveland, O.

CIVIL SERVICE

EXAMINATIONS will soon be held in every state, 46,712 appointments last year. Full information about all Government Positions and questions recently used by the Civil Service Commission free.
Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISING BULLETIN

NO. 36

WHAT "MAKE-UP" MEANS TO YOU

I RECEIVED a letter the other day from a Massachusetts business man, and among other things he suggested that Collier's readers would be interested in knowing how the advertising pages are prepared, to give each advertiser fair treatment in the matter of display and yet present an effect pleasing to the eye.

Here's the best answer I can give: Collier's first duty is to the readers in the half-million homes that subscribe for it. The material in its pages must be presented as attractively as possible.

There must be no lack of harmony. The large number of advertisements that appear in this issue have been designed by hundreds of different men in different parts of the country. They are of all sizes from four lines to a full page or more, some consisting of type alone, while others are illustrated.

All of the latter which contain heavy, solid cuts are carefully stip-

pled; that is, the black backgrounds are tooled with dots or lines so as to reduce them to a rich, dark gray. This is done to avoid what would otherwise be sharp, unsightly contrasts. Color plates are submitted to the art editor, who supervises their final preparation.

Now when it comes time to make up this issue the blank pages of the paper are pinned to a large make-up board, the young man in charge of this work takes the final proofs of all these advertisements and tries every possible arrangement to get the best effect. Under no circumstances must he break a column of editorial matter.

As you look over this issue, think of his problem.

One thing more—and I want to emphasize it above everything else. Before any advertisement is inserted in Collier's, every word of it is read and re-read to make sure that it may go before the readers with not the slightest question of its reliability and good faith.

E. L. Patterson
Manager Advertising Department

IN NEXT WEEK'S BULLETIN—"Why Some Things Are Not Advertised"



THE endorsement of PANTASOTE by leading automobile makers, exclusively as a water-proof covering for "Tops," is universal. It lasts, keeps its color, stands changes of climate, and is easily cleaned. Anything of "Both-Sides" materials fade, will not clean and the interlining rubber rots. Get the genuine PANTASOTE, for if the dealer tries to force an imitation on you, he does it to increase his profits at your expense.

Send postal for booklet on top materials, and sample with which to compare when buying, and prevent substitution.

THE PANTASOTE CO.
50 BOWLING GREEN BLDG. NEW YORK.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

SEXOLOGY

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume. Illustrated, \$2, Postpaid
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
PURITAN PUB. CO., 707 Perry Bldg., PHILA., PA.



DO YOU STAMMER

My 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering," with full particulars regarding treatment, sent FREE. Answer at once. GEO. ANDREW LEWIS, No. 146 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP?
YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED
by writing School Agency, 527-41 Park Row, N. Y.

Arabian Nights Prints

are twelve well-known fairy tales told in pictures. They come direct from dreamland, and the beauty and power of Maxfield Parrish's imagination carry you with him into this unknown realm. They are reproduced in all the wonderful richness of the painter's colors. The subjects to be obtained are as follows:

- 1, The History of the Fisherman and the Genie; 2, Prince Coda-dad; 3, The Story of a King's Son; 4, Cassim in the Cave of the Forty Thieves; 5, The Search for the Singing Tree; 6, Sindbad Plots Against the Giant; 7, The City of Brass; 8, The King of the Black Isles; 9, Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp; 10, Queen Gulnare Summoning Her Relations; 11, The Valley of Diamonds; 12, The Brazen Boatman.

The price for each is

\$1.50

A full set of twelve in a handsomely designed portfolio, for \$15.00. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Order from Any Reliable Art Store
in the United States or Canada

Would you like a copy of the new catalog of Collier Art Prints, containing 150 reproductions in halftone and line engraving of the works of Maxfield Parrish, Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Jessie Willcox Smith, and other leading Artists? If you will send us 15 cents in stamps to cover charges we will mail you a copy postpaid. Address Print Department,

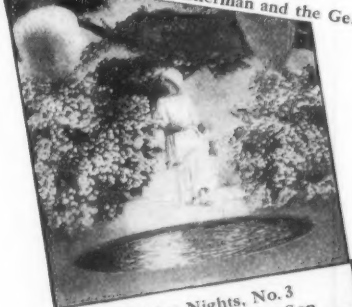
P. F. Collier & Son, 412 W. 13th St., N. Y.

AGENTS FOR CANADA: Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto, Canada

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



Arabian Nights, No. 1
The History of the Fisherman and the Genie



Arabian Nights, No. 3
The Story of a King's Son



Arabian Nights, No. 2
Prince Coda-dad



For the Hair and Scalp

Nature's most dependable ally in maintaining hygienic conditions of the scalp and hair is

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Pure as the Pines

Used in systematic shampooing, it removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp and imparts a tonic activity to the underlying tissues that promptly improves the vitality and health of the hair, with all that this means in aiding its growth and preventing premature baldness.

Our booklet, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp," sent on request

THE PACKER MFG. CO.
Suite 88, 81 Fulton St., New York



Collier's

Saturday, January 1, 1910



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Volume XLIV

Number 15

P. F. Collier & Son, Publishers, New York, 410-430 West Thirteenth St.; London, 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. Toronto, Ont., The Colonial Building, 47-51 King Street West. For sale by Saarbach's News Exchange in the principal cities of Europe and Egypt; and by Dav's, 17 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.; Copyright 1910 by P. F. Collier & Son. Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1905, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Price: United States and Mexico, 10 cents a copy, \$5.50 a year. Canada, 12 cents a copy, \$6.00 a year. Foreign, 15 cents a copy, \$7.50 a year.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscriber.

The "30"
Locomobile

1910

"30" Shaft Drive "40" Chain Drive
The Locomobile Co. of America

New York Bridgeport Conn. Boston
Philadelphia San Francisco Chicago

LICENSED UNDER THE SILDEN PATENT

It Will Please
others if you listen to
what they have to say,
but to please
yourself,
demand

Shawknit
TRADE MARK
Half Hose

"The socks for knocks"

Shawknit socks are the pioneer advertised socks of the country; have been on the market for over 32 years; are the standard socks of the world; always dependable.

Embracing every desirable feature known to scientific hosiery making. None more durable—are seamless—none as comfortable. Colors are fast and harmless. They are knit to fit. Do not drag over the instep or pull up at the toes.



25c
per pair
or \$1.50 for
6 pairs in a
strong, neat
box

We recommend the following styles in three different weights of black cotton socks with undyed natural cream color combed Egyptian double soles, to people objecting to any dyed portion coming in contact with their feet.

Style 2SW Heavy weight
" 19SW Light weight
" 35SW Extra light weight

Sizes
9 to 11½
inclusive

Ask Your Dealer

If he does not have them or cannot procure them for you order from us direct, mentioning size desired, also weight, by style number.

We will prepay delivery charges upon receipt of price.

Our illustrated booklet, showing our many styles in cotton, merino, worsted and mercerized hosiery, sent free.

Shaw Stocking Co.
39 Smith Street - Lowell, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN. AND escape salaried drudgery for life. We teach the Collection Business: a limitless field with little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today. American Collection Service, 51 State St., Detroit, Mich.

SLOT MACHINE OPERATORS. YOUR LINE is not complete without Champion Gum machines. Used outdoors and indoors. Send for Special Offers. Boston Coin Machines Co., Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

300% PROFIT. THAT'S WHAT O. I. C. PEANUT Vending Machine Owners realize. Machines are attractive and hunger inciting. Never out of order. Pay for themselves in a few months. Coin money for owners. Build a business that will make you independent. Write for particulars. O. I. C. Co., Inc., 135 Unity Bldg., Chicago.

WHY NOT KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE development of Oklahoma and Texas—the Southwest? Subscribe for "The Coming Country," a monthly—price, 50c per year. Special for a short time only, 25c—do it now! Address: "The Coming Country," 106 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

INVESTMENT OF \$125 RETURNS \$888.00 yearly. Operate a peanut route, profitable business. Machines attractive, can't get out of order. Profits pay for machines in 6 wks. Fill machines, gather pennies. Can be done sparetime. Write. Wreden Sales Co., 160 State St., Chicago.

EARN GOOD STEADY INCOME FROM OUR Vending Machines. 85 each, with 400 penny packets Gum, Chocolate or Chiclets—that's \$1 clear & much yours. Big profit on re-orders. S.B. Thomas Co., 320 N. May St., Chicago.

DELINQUENT MILLIONS DUE TO RECENT Panic require skilled collectors exceeding supply. Share in vast profit and build your own business through our reasonable course on Mercantile Collections. A few dollars will establish you for life. Write Mohawk Mercantile Bureau, 131 Mohawk Building, Chicago, Ill.

SLOT MACHINES PAY. \$5 WILL START you in profitable cash business; can be carried on while otherwise engaged. For particulars address J. Walter, 61 Beckman Street, New York.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN

SALESMEN—WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF Pencils showing merchant's "adv." all way around pencil. Adv. specialty that pleases and is appreciated. Samples. Lib. com. John Baumgartner Co., 342 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED. TWO NEW ARTICLES. Strong line advertising premium and unique novelties. Appeal to all classes of trade. Write for particulars. Metal Specialty Mfg. Co., 427 Randolph St., Chicago.

INCOME INSURANCE: SOMETHING NEW. Liberal low cost accident-health policy issued by strong old line stock company to men or women, all occupations. Ages 16 to 70, pays \$5,000 death, \$25 weekly indemnity. Annual cost \$10, including patent identification-pocket-book, endorsed and accepted by banks and hotels. Liberal com. Chas. A. White & Co., Mgrs., 131 LaSalle St., Chicago.

SALESMEN: BEST ACCIDENT HEALTH policy. Old line, \$10,000 death, \$25 weekly, \$100 emergency. Costs \$2.00 yearly. Seal wallet free. Liberal commission. German Registry Co., 265 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

IF YOU ARE A HUSTLER, WRITE FOR OUR line of tailoring samples. None better. Our product is strictly guaranteed. Samples and territory on application. Majestic Tailors, Dept. 2, Chicago, Ill.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT income? A great demand for good men is coming with the New Year. A few minutes of your spare time each day devoted to the Sheldon Course in Scientific Salesmanship will improve your position, increase your salary and make you a better business man all around. One man writes: "Single deal closed after studying your method, netted over 50 times original cost." Write for free booklet, The Sheldon School, 1856 Republic Building, Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL GASOLINE LIGHT SALESMEN to handle the only instantaneous lighting system known to science; no alcohol, step ladders, torches, matches or time wasted; pull the chain and they light instantly; for home and commercial lighting. Write for territory. Small capital required. Gloria Light Co., 399 Washington-Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL Steiner Family Motor Outfits to homes using electricity. "Wonderful" proposition. One household expenses \$50 yearly. Small bond required. Steiner Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

OUR SALESMEN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING our St. Augustine, Florida, lots (St. Augustine, the most famous winter resort in the world). Anybody can sell them. Particulars and free literature. Highland Park Realty & Invest. Co. (Owners), Liggett Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—LIVE ONES WANTED to place brand new article in all men's stores. Main or side line. Quickly shown, easily sold. 100% commission. Snap for hustlers. For particulars address C. Arnold Mfg. Co., 45 Jilk Street, Boston, Mass.

SIDE LINE FOR SALESMEN CALLING ON Hardware and Implement trade. Sightseller. Light weight. Sample easily carried. Excellent proposition to high-grade, first class live men. A. B. Gaston & Co., Cochran, Pa.

BUSINESS GETTERS FOR LARGEST, MOST reliable collection organization on earth—highest commissions paid to right men—look into this today. The Creditors National Clearing House, Inc., Providence, R. I.

PATENTS

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, PATENT Lawyers, 604 F Street, Washington, D. C. Est. 1878. Ref. McClachlan Banking Corp., Wash., D. C., and others. Careful work. Terms moderate. Booklet and advice free.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS PROCURED. Our Hand-Book for Inventors and Manufacturers mailed on request. Patent and Trade-Mark Cases. Beeler & Robb, Patent Lawyers, 74-76 McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. ADVICE and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 612 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT. OUR THREE books for Inventors mailed on receipt of six cents stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. 51, Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT YOUR Ideas! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 61-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. L. E. Vrooman, 852 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. \$8,500 FOR ONE invention. Book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in fourteen Manufacturers' Journals. Patent obtained or Fee returned. Chandler & Chandler, Patent Attys., Established 16 Years. 963 F Street, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS and PLANTS

HENDERSON'S SEEDS FREE. TO INTRO- duce our new 1910 seed catalogue, "Everything for the Garden" (200 pages, 700 engravings, devoted to vegetables and flowers) we will send free to everyone mentioning this magazine and sending ten cent stamp. The Catalogue and our famous fifty-cent Henderson collection of flower and garden seeds. Also our new booklet "Garden Guide and Record," a book of condensed cultural instructions which we believe to be one of the most useful we have ever issued. Peter Henderson & Company, 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

"THE BEST GARDEN ON EARTH." MY free Seed Catalogue tells how to get choicest varieties of vegetables and flowers, shows photographs of what the seeds produced, tells how you can raise as good yourself. Stokes Seed Store, Dept. O, 219 Market St., Philadelphia.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS CLASSIFIED

YOU will find many agencies open for legitimate and big selling propositions, and they are listed on this page. If you are desirous of an opportunity to start in business for yourself or bettering your present occupation, you can rely upon the genuineness of these offers. We want your co-operation on these Classified opportunities because we feel that it is to your interest to accept the Collier guarantee as to reliability.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL FAMOUS SOLAR Gasoline Lighting Systems. Best light for Stores, Residences, Halls, Churches, Streets. Large profits. Write, Free Cat. Chicago Solar Light Co., 216 1/2 Jefferson St., Chicago.

YOU CAN MAKE A GOOD INCOME ACTING as agent for Manheim Mendless Hosiery for men and women, bearing a positive six-months' guarantee against holes. Box six pairs, men \$1.00, women \$1.50; assorted colors. Direct from mills to wearer. Write today for terms. Manheim Hosiery Mills Company, Manheim, Pa.

GREATEST ARTICLE EVER OFFERED— "See Clear." Every person wearing glasses will buy it. Three hundred per cent. profit. Sample 5c, to cover postage. N. E. Sales Co., 85 State St., Boston, Mass.

FEMALE SOLICITORS AND AGENTS wanted for a quick selling Petticoat. New garment, interesting to all women, big profits. Address for particulars, Quantrell, 2136 Seventh Ave., New York City.

WE PAY YOU \$2, \$4 OR \$5 FOR EACH order. You can average a number of orders each day. We sell to physicians on easy credit terms. Light work. Choice territory now open. Wm. Wood & Co., 51 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING OUR new sign letters for office windows, store fronts, and glass signs. Easily put on. Write for free sample and particulars. Metallic Sign Letter Co., 66 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU ARE THE MAN WE WANT AS DISTRICT Manager, send us 10c right now for mailing outfit of our latest book "Roosevelt and Africa" and show us what you can do with it. Price \$1.50. You get half. Experience unnecessary. Premiums and credit given. M. A. Donohue & Company, Chicago. Investigate us. We are one of the largest and most reliable publishing houses in the world.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY to sell the Transparent Handle Pocket Knife. Good commission paid. Immense profits earned. Write for terms. Novelty Cutlery Company, No. 40 Bar St., Canton, O.

SOMETHING NEW. "GET NEXT" QUICK. Great invention; big seller; re-orders galore; work up steady income. Write for sample circulars, free. C. W. Krueger Co., 155 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

BIG PROFITS—SELLING VULCAN FOUNTAIN and Stylo Pens. Well advertised, easy to sell. Write for catalogue showing liberal discounts. J. O. Ulrich & Co., 27 Thine Street, New York.

WE WANT YOU TO SELL OUR CELEBRATED Crescent Corsets, Petticoats and Dress or Walking Skirts. An independent income, handling the latest fashions. Address The Crescent Works, Box 14 P., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MEN TO TAKE ORDERS FOR MADE-TO- measure Suits, Overcoats and Trousers. Special and liberal inducements given to Agents who do a large business in this line. Swatch samples furnished free. Moll Tailoring Company, 158 Adams Street, Department A 1, Chicago.

AGENTS. OUR K. LAUNDRY FLAT IRONS made like a fireless cooker. Holds heat five times as long as others. No gasoline or alcohol. Costs nothing to operate. Write Fair Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Racine, Wis.

\$50,000.00 IN PRIZES TO DAVIS AGENTS— only unusually large profits for selling our High-Grade Soap and Toilet Specialties, but continued service rewarded by a share of our profits in premiums. That makes Davis agents "go some." Average a sale to every house; 150% profit. Illustrated Catalogue and profit-sharing plan free. Davis Soap Co., 221 Union Park Court, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR ATTRACTIVE Dress Goods, Silks and Fine Cotton Fabrics. Popular prices. Easy work. Good pay. Large sample outfit free. Secure National Dress Goods Company, (Dept. C), 260 West Broadway, New York City.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY EVERY WEEK taking subscription orders for "The Boys' Magazine." The work is dignified, easy and extremely profitable. For full particulars address at once The Scott Redfield Company, Department B, Southampton, Pa.

AGENTS: STEADY INCOME INTRODUCING guaranteed line of hosiery for men, women and children. Latest and best agents' proposition. Thomas Hosiery Company, 1017 Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.

MEN WANTED TO SELL THE WIDELY AD- vertised Little Giant Household Pump. Saves pipe-riveting bills, removes stoppages in pipes; every one can afford it. Good com. Write J. E. Kennedy, Dept. C, 41 Park Row, N.Y.

AGENTS—PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c, Stereoscopes 25c, Views 1c. 30 Days Credit. Samples and Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait, Dept. 4027, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

OF INTEREST TO MEN

YOUR OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RE- sharpened, 30c a dozen; double-edge blades especially. 75,000 pleased customers. Send address for convenient mailing package. Keenedge Co., 239 Keenedge Bldg., Chicago.

COLLECTIONS

"RED STREAKS OF HONESTY EXIST IN everybody," and thereby I collect over \$200,000 yearly from honest debts all over the world. Write for my Red Streak Book, free. Francis B. Luke, 77 Com. Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. "Some People Don't Like Us."

AVOID BAD DEBTS. COLLECT YOUR OLD accounts yourself. Write for free sample sheets of notices and letters that will collect most any slow account. Sayers Mercantile Agency Co., 404 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

15 BANKERS DEMAND TURNS DELIN- quent accounts into cash at cost of only 15c. Write for free book. The Creditors' National Clearing House, Inc., Bank Department, Providence, R. I.

ADVERTISING

THESE ADS MAKE MONEY FOR ADVERTIS- ers. Have you a proposition that you would like to present to over 2,500,000 readers of Collier's? If you have, send us your printed matter or a description of your offer. We will have our Service Department prepare an advertisement and outline a selling plan free of charge and so submit for your approval. The cost for advertising in these columns is \$2.50 per line. Collier's Classified Department, 425 West 13th Street, New York City.

NEW ARTICLE. HUSTLERS MAKE BIG money. Sells everywhere. Simplified music sheets enable novices to play this instrument. Exclusive town rights. Write Marx Pianophone Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS, 135% PROFIT SELLING OUR HANDY Tool, 12 articles in one. Lightning seller. Sample free. Thomas Manufacturing Company, 417 Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.

MODERN ALCOHOL AND GASOLINE SELF- heating Stoves. Makes hot water. Needed in every home. Double-pointed, evenly heated irons on the market. High-class sale agents wanted everywhere. Commission unusually attractive. Modern Specialty Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS WANTED in every town to sell the wonderful Triplex Handbag for women. By mere twist of the wrist it becomes a purse, music portfolio, small satchel or shopping bag. Four separate bags for four separate purposes all in one. You enlarge bag to meet your needs as you go along. Write for other new pat'd articles. S. A. Diamond & Bro., 35 W. 21st St., N. Y.

ALADDIN KEROSENE MANTLE LAMPS sell for as you can demonstrate them. Needed in every home. Generate gas from kerosene (coal oil), give light more brilliant than city gas, gasoline, or electricity. Sunbeam Burners fit other lamps. You lose dollars every minute you hesitate. Write. Mantle Lamp Co., Desk 66, Chicago, Portland, Ore., Waterbury, Conn., Winnipeg, Montreal.

WE WANT LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES in every city, also salesmen to handle a lighting system which makes and burns its own gas. Much cheaper and superior to gas or electricity. For further particulars address Gillett Light, 10 W. Michigan St., Chicago.

YOU CAN MAKE \$\$\$\$ AS OUR GENERAL or local agent. Non-alcohol, silk, kerosene, scuffs, etc., save consumer 30%. Guaranteed goods. Permanent business. Big profits. Pitkin & Co., 4 Pitkin Block, Newark, N.Y.

AGENTS, EITHER SEX, EASY SALES. SMALL article made and necessary; low price; big profits; carry stock pocket or handbag; deliver on spot; everybody uses; 12c coin for sample and liberal offer. J. I. B. Co., Box 317, Dayton, Ohio.

PORTRAITS, PHOTO PILLOW TOPS, SHEET Pictures at very lowest prices. 30 days to deliver & collect. Prompt shipments. Samples & cat. free. Rejects credited. Jas. Bailey Co., Robey & Potomac Sts., Room 38, Chicago.

AMBITIOUS AGENTS WILL FIND IN OUR tube form food flavors (saving 80%) a remarkable and unlimited opportunity to build a big, profitable, and permanent business. Write for terms and territory. You will make dollars by investigating at once. C. H. Stuart & Co., 1 Stuart Block, Newark, New York.

AGENTS—MALE, FEMALE, TO SELL EM- broid, wash, and knit, silk, kerosene, scuffs, etc., drawn work, Battenberg, Cluny, Russian lace, Parisian, Orient novelties. Cat. S. Bonan, Dept. M, 143 Liberty St., N.Y.

WONDERFUL INVENTION: AGENTS COIN money selling Chanchester Kerosene Incandescent Lamp—burns with or without mantle—6 times brighter than electricity, gas, acetylene or gasoline, at 1/3 cost. Burner fits any lamp. Saves 75% oil. No trimming works. Handsome outfit furnished. Chanchester Light Co., 28 State St., Chicago.

IF YOU HAVE \$50 OR MORE TO INVEST write for plan for making money with King Peanut & Breath Perfume Vending Machine. Greatest money getter on earth. King Vending Machine Co., 651 E. Long St., Columbus, O.

TAILORING SALESMEN WANTED TO TAKE orders for our Guaranteed Made to Order Clothes. Suits—\$10 up. No capital required. Write today for Territory and Complete equipment. Address Warrington W. & W. Mills, 173 Adams St., Department 222, Chicago, Ill.

IDEAL LAMP FILERS. LAMPS FILLED instantly without removing burner or chimney. Agents wanted; large profits. Samples A, 12c; A & B, 25c, by mail. Harry O. Mayo & Co., Reading, Mass. P.O. Box 2298, Boston.

AGENTS—OUR REAL LEATHER PURSE, Card Case and Bill Fold with 100 business or calling cards, sells at sight for \$1.00. 100 per cent. profit. Sample 25c or write S. Robbins, Novelties, 1165 Union Ave., New York.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECURITY PRODU- cts—High Grade made-to-order Dress Skirts, Petticoats, Specialties. Our agents earn liberal commission and get quick returns. Good territory still open. Write today for catalog. The Security Company, Dept. 2, Weedsport, N.Y.

LADIES—BE SELF-SUPPORTING. LEARN hair-dressing, manicuring, facial massage, chiropody or electrolysis. Great demand for graduates. Splendid pay after few weeks with us. Write. Moler System of Colleges, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans or Atlanta.

FOR THE HOME

TOWER'S AROMATIC ANTISEPTIC ASEPTIC Tooth Picks save dentist's bills. If your dealer does not handle them, send us his name and fifteen cents and we will send you a box of three hundred picks. Cutter-Tower Co., 485 Hathaway Bldg., Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY

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ART OBJECTS

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IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, January 1, 1910



Hereafter the subscription price of Collier's (including the Christmas and Easter numbers) will be \$5.50 a year. The newsstand price will be 10 cents a copy, except for the Christmas and Easter numbers, which will be 25 cents a copy.

The House of Governors

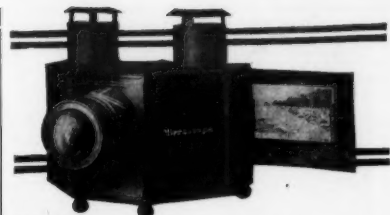
In addition to Outdoor America, the issue of January 8 will contain a symposium from various Governors concerning the purpose and possibilities of the "House of Governors" which is to assemble in Washington on January 18, 1910. This body, assembled at the call of Governor Willson of Kentucky, aims to promote uniform legislation on vital questions, conserve State rights and lessen centralization, and secure a fuller voice of the people. It will endeavor to assist in the solution of those questions which the people of the States consider unwise for the Federal Government to meddle with, and yet which, more and more with the increase of methods of transportation and communication, are becoming matters of general importance.

Outdoor America, in addition to other features, will contain an article by President William Hornaday, of the American Bison Association, on the new national bison range in Montana, a description of the marriage customs of birds, by Frank M. Chapman, and a discussion of living on raw foods by Upton Sinclair. An article of the first importance, of special interest just now, in view of what is happening in the Interior Department, will be "Raiding the People's Land," written by a man of exceptional information, who will tell many significant facts not heretofore known to the public. Whoever will thoroughly absorb this story of how the railroads have worked the federal land office, in bygone years, will be in a much better position to understand some of the controversies which are to engage public opinion during the present winter. The various disputes about conservation, whether they deal with land, mineral resources, forests or water-power, form altogether a family group. Taken together they have constituted a very important chapter in American history. It will turn out to be one of Mr. Roosevelt's solidest titles to fame, that, inspired in the first place by Gifford Pinchot, he was able to grasp the significance of this group of interests and cast the great weight of his influence in favor of the people.

Southern Number

The South is the next West. With free government land gone, the cheapest good land in the United States is in the South. An Iowa farmer can sell his place for a hundred dollars an acre and for ten an acre buy its duplicate in any one of half a dozen Southern States. South Carolina has raised more corn to the acre than Iowa, or any other of the "corn-belt" States. There are those who predict that the census of 1910 will show a net decrease in the population of at least one Western farming State; and that 1920 will find that others have ceased to grow. The Middle West's younger generation will have gone where their fathers went before them—to the country with the cheapest land.

In the vicinity of Greenville and Columbia, South Carolina, there is more water-power turning wheels and running factories than anywhere else in the United States except Niagara Falls. South Carolina has more spindles than any other State except Massachusetts. The Southern farmer is more interested in the new agriculture, has a mind more open to science than most rural communities in the North. From Richmond all the way round to New Orleans there are four preeminent subjects of talk: good roads, good schools, good farming, industrial training. Charlotte, North Carolina, in enterprise and the spirit of growth, is where Seattle was fifteen years ago. Georgia, Virginia, Alabama—several other Southern States have more natural wealth than Indiana. They need only capital and labor to turn their ores and lands and timber into widespread prosperity. The capital that has been busy in the West for thirty years past is turning South, and efficient labor will quickly follow. All this is well known to many captains of business and thoughtful men. To call attention to it as news is the purpose of the Southern Edition of Collier's, which will be published January 22.



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Everything is shown in its own colors, but enlarged to five feet in diameter. Care should be taken to select good subjects. All imperfections in the subject are magnified, while all good subjects are improved when shown on the screen.

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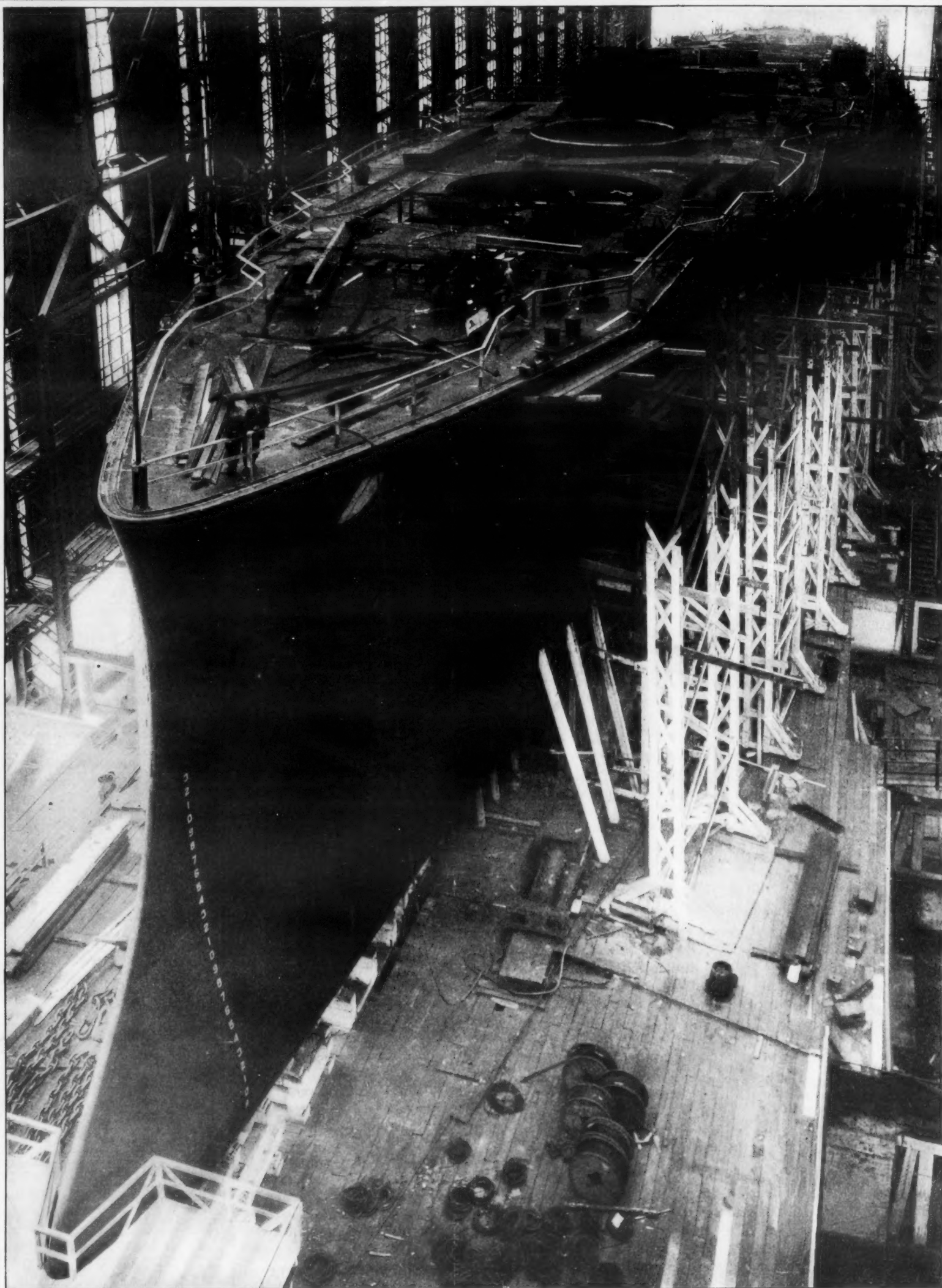
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America's Inning in the "Dreadnought" Race

The "Utah" is the third of our Dreadnoughts and is a sister ship to the "Florida" building by the Government in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To this class also belong the "Delaware" and "North Dakota," now afloat and completing. These ships are more powerful than the British vessels of similar type, and each carries twelve 12-inch guns, while the British mount ten. Six of the German Dreadnoughts, two Brazilian, and two Japanese equal the "Utah" class in offensive power. Seventy-six ships of this kind are being built throughout the world. The United States has but six Dreadnoughts and two semi-Dreadnoughts built or building, and unless Congress authorizes additional ships Germany will in 1912 outfoot us, possessing eighteen Dreadnoughts. The "Utah" was completed on the stocks in nine months and eight days and launched December 23

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Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street
NEW YORK

January 1, 1910

1910

OUR FUTURE is made by purpose and by chance. Daily we pass into an undiscovered country. Daily we try in vain to guess what that undiscovered country holds; what of allurements, what of dread. It is only in fable that men or witches look into the seeds of time, and say which grain will grow; or read the book of fate, and see the continent melt into the sea. SHAKESPEARE never wearied of the subject—the fascination of the unknown, and how unknown indeed it is. So much does the unexpected weigh, that a wise man can see in definite prophecy but little further than a fool. The advantage of wisdom is not in forecast, but living wisely now prepares for living wisely to the end:

"Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

We can not penetrate the unseen, but we can greet it with a cheer. Better than that, we can welcome it with readiness and understanding. There is enough, at least, for inspiration, in the saying of old SAM JOHNSON, that the future is purchased by the present. It is true sufficiently to make effort, hope, and faith the better course. We know the world, with all its wo, grows happier; with all its ignorance, more enlightened; with all its error, more virtuous and just; and in this painful, slow, and steady progress we know that each of us can help. One contributes policy, invention, knowledge; another, barred these great factors, can bring at least fortitude, joy, or abnegation. To none is denied

"That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love."

Nicaragua

WHAT WE SAID recently about Nicaragua suggested not that the United States lacked provocation, but that its conduct was of doubtful wisdom. The general conditions in Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras are unpleasant, Costa Rica forming an exception in Central America. Courts and administration are corrupt; the President organizes the lower classes as an army and tyrannizes over the well-to-do; the press is muzzled; rebellions in neighboring states are fomented; development is retarded; there is no sanitation. ZELAYA, moreover, had made diplomatic negotiations impossible through his treatment of our representatives. Nevertheless, CANNON and GROCE were political adventurers, filibusters, engaged in an action not countenanced by the laws of civilized warfare. Apparently the execution was justifiable, but even if it was illegal, it is hardly wise, in behalf of such men, to arouse grave suspicion against the United States, especially in South American nations. Mr. KNOX stated that the revolution represented the ideas and will of the majority. It would be interesting to know the sources of his knowledge. Experts fresh from the scene can not tell. Our fostering of the Panama revolution did us harm in South America, and in this case there is no great interest involved, like the Canal. Has the Government forgotten that Mexico has a closer interest in Central American countries than we have? Therefore, Mr. ROOT's policy was to conciliate her always. He would, at least, have consulted her before interfering. We say nothing about the Emery claim, except that there are too many of these special-interest rumors to leave us entirely comfortable.

"Medea"

WONDERFUL IN STRENGTH, in penetration, in emotion, the "Medea" of EURIPIDES has been made known to a few thousand persons in America, because Bryn Mawr needs money, and her graduates took so stimulating a method of procuring it. The world is full of theaters, more than the managers can fill, and yet for knowledge of the drama's best we often have to seize these fleeting occasional performances. Sometimes the imaginative creation of the past, save for the scholar, is shrouded in the mists of alien language, but GILBERT MURRAY has done our age the service of putting into English verse some of the most wonderful dramas of all time. The "Trojan Women" paints the intimate horror that war has for women, with a simplicity which asks no culture for its understanding. The "Medea" has a subject less sympathetic to our minds, a study of revenge, but in telling the story the great poet strikes deep into the eternal tragedy of truth. As Professor MURRAY explains, this story is not the romance itself, wild and beautiful, but the fatal consequences, stern, relentless, grim,

told with such dramatic intensity as is equaled by few in the whole world's library of plays. Medea's description, early in the play, is the most terrific picture of woman's fate in life that we know in literature. She talks frequently two pages at a stretch, and yet dull would he be of soul, or spoiled, who could tire before the end of any speech. EURIPIDES is more modern than most of the plays of 1909, because he is more eternal. He has more of the truth of to-day, because he had more of the truth of the fifth century, before the birth of CHRIST.

How It Is Done

ARE YOU, O patient reader, a Common Person? Then, in combat with a Special Interest, you are powerful as an unarmed baby fighting with a bull. There have been inquiries about what we meant when, two weeks ago, we said that, amid all present virtuous noise, sleight-of-hand was being exercised as usual in the department of ACHILLES. Here is one illustration: You have noticed something about hearings in Seattle. The supposed purpose of these hearings is that the Interior Department shall defend the public domain while attorneys for claimants urge their case. This comedy was arranged for the innocent spectator. What actually confronted the Department was how it could lose the suits without exposure. The rather clever scheme agreed upon was to send an honest but incredibly ignorant youth to represent the Government. The Interior Department selected a man named SHERIDAN. It has carefully decorated the record with tributes to his genius. Actually, he had one year's experience as a subordinate special agent in Denver. He emerged from a night law-school course in 1907. Of the agents who were familiar with these cases, GLAVIS had been discharged, and the others were carefully sent away to distant points.

Lawyers, listen. SHERIDAN objected to a question on cross-examination, because it was a leading question. When one of his own questions, on direct examination, was objected to as leading, SHERIDAN gravely declared he had the right to indicate to his witnesses what answer he expected. You don't believe such ignorance possible? Ask those who were at the hearing. And SHERIDAN is opposed to two of the leading lawyers in the West.

If the plan to lose the cases in Seattle is successful, what follows? The Cunningham claims go to DENNETT. You know about DENNETT, from our issue of two weeks ago. Next they go to PIERCE, the same who has already struggled to push them through. Perhaps our friend LAWLER will have a chance at them also. BALLINGER will look the other way, in order to be impartial, and the game will achieve its successful close. Such is the plot. In spite of public outcry, insiders are betting seven to three the GUGGENHEIMS will yet control Alaska.

Newell

THE FUTURE OF THE WEST rests largely upon irrigation. Under Government irrigation projects the cost of the water to the user varies from three to five dollars a year, or at the end of ten years the water-user owns the water absolutely. The land costs him not over \$2. Under private irrigation projects, controlled in many cases by large interests, the settler is compelled to pay originally for the land from \$300 to \$1,000 an acre, and from \$5 to \$6 an acre for the water. The Government official who will discourage Government projects will, of course, be popular with private irrigation interests. Director NEWELL of the Reclamation Service is not popular with the private interests. He is working for the welfare of farmers of the future, and that kind of official integrity pays few financial dividends. It is treason to the land and water looters. Now we suggest to various Senators and Representatives that they find out exactly what has been done to Mr. NEWELL in Washington in the last few weeks.

Observe the make-up of any investigating committee of the House or Senate with the closest scrutiny. The shrewdest politics in the nation are at work. A committee which shall be honestly made up for the sole purpose of discovering truth will be none too easy to obtain.

Benefits of a Train

WHAT A RAILROAD DID for Italy was described in this paper a few weeks ago. Illustrations could, of course, be drawn from the United States or almost any other country. Here is one example. Fast trains were put on to carry produce from the North Carolina coast to the New York market. The result was that the value of much of the

land was increased from one dollar an acre to one hundred dollars an acre. Land along the sea had been apparently almost worthless for lack of markets. The trains came along, and early strawberries and lettuce almost immediately produced the increase in value.

Initiative

THE VOLUNTEER CAR-CLEANER has appeared in the Middle West. On a street-car line conditions were untidy. The cushions were covered with dust, the windows looped in cobwebs. One day a citizeness, entering the car, proceeded to dust off her seat with a whisk-broom and to clean the grimy window with a dust cloth. Then she took her seat. The conductor was embarrassed. The heroine was no isolated specimen, but one of a band of sixty women who were similarly equipped and pledged to perform the same offices every time they rode in a car. The whole movement sprang from the fact that countless petitions for cleanliness which had been sent to the street railway company had been disregarded.

A Mormon Mother

HERE IS SOMETHING from a private letter from a young Mormon mother, which has just reached New York from Utah:

"My dear brother LOWELL has lost his wife JENNIE, who was one of the grandest girls on earth. She left a little babe not quite twelve weeks old. Poor little thing was starving when it was six weeks old. GEORGIA had a little girl baby and she took it, and now it weighs eleven and one-half pounds, and so she has saved its life. She eats lots of things to make milk, so she has plenty for both. "I am very thin, but well. Everything I eat goes to make babe strong and well. I nurse her, and she is fat and well."

Such, very generally, are the Mormon women. Such is the spirit that has built up the Big Horn desert in Wyoming, and is making the people prosper in Alberta and Arizona and Mexico. The Mormon colonists have managed in their way to combine individual initiative and cooperation with a net result of fat granaries and happy homes that show the force of an industrial enthusiasm, lasting in its power after polygamy has been practically entirely checked. The problem of to-day in the Mormon Church is not polygamy. It is the relation of the Church to politics. How satisfactorily that problem will be worked out it is still too early to foresee.

A Model

PERIODICALLY there are published the names of celebrities who were famous before they were thirty-five. From PAGANINI, who at nine wrote sonatas, to NAPOLEON, who at thirty-three was Emperor of France, the list fascinates always. "Such are some of the young men of yesterday; their success is an inspiration to the young of to-day," adds the author of one such article. But genius is exceptional. The great mass of people might enjoy the facts about some desirable model whom they may hope to equal some time if they live and learn. For their consideration, therefore, we here set down the achievements of a certain man. At twenty our hero had learned to bathe properly and to sleep with the window open; at twenty-five he had loved a wholesome girl and married her; at thirty-five he had mastered his temper and learned to reserve judgment; at forty-five his children were proud of him; at sixty he had achieved kindness, moderation, and the respect of his neighbors.

Hurrah for This

LIGHT HAS A WAY, in the long run, of breaking out. The Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma, in a recent decision in a criminal case, in which the court decided that the word "the" before the words "State of Oklahoma" in the caption of an information was not fatal, and would not reverse a case, said:

"We know that there are respectable authorities holding to the contrary, but this court will not follow any precedents unless we know and approve the reason upon which they are based—it matters not how numerous they may be, or how eminent the court by which they are promulgated. . . . Now that our criminal

jurisprudence is in its formative period, we are determined to do all in our power to place it upon the broad and sure foundation of reason and justice, so that the innocent may find it to be a refuge of defense and protection, and that the guilty may be convicted, and taught that it is an exceedingly serious and dangerous thing to violate the laws of this State."

We take off our hat to the Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma, and greet this decision with a cheer. Far may its influence spread.

Early Ironclads

PROTECTION OF FIGHTING SHIPS by means of metal armor came into use only half a century ago. Great excitement was caused in England by the report that the French were building the *Gloire*, whose launching the English themselves followed in the same year (1860) with that of another "iron-plated steam frigate." This was the *Warrior*, then the largest vessel in the world except the *Great Eastern*. The *Warrior*—the first monster battleship—was 380 feet in length by 58 feet beam; her armor coating was 4½ inches thick and her indicated horse-power 5,469; she displaced 9,137 tons of water, could run at a speed of 15 knots, carried 32 cannon of various sizes ranging up to 12 tons, and cost \$2,000,000. In our Civil War ironclads were employed on both sides, the best-known example being, of course, the duel in Hampton Roads between the Confederate *Merrimac* and the Federal *Monitor*. The statement has often been made in American public prints that no action involving armored vessels has yet occurred in European waters. On the 20th of July, 1866, such an encounter did take place, off Lissa, an island in the Adriatic, some seventy miles out from the Dalmatian coast. The contestants were an Italian and an Austrian fleet of about equal numbers, under command of Admirals PERSANO and TEGETHOFF respectively, 46 ships participating altogether, of which 18 were ironclads—11 Italian and 7 Austrian.

Tales and Corrections

ON THE FRONT PAGE of a great New York newspaper there appeared an article under a headline two columns wide, in which JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER and his secretary were reported to have attended a performance in a well-known music hall in New York the night before. Mr. ROCKEFELLER was said to have occupied "an aisle seat in the main block, four rows from the stage." There was a report of the appearance of JEFFRIES, the prize-fighter, and in this connection Mr. ROCKEFELLER was quoted as having made the comment that JEFFRIES "is a great man—a fine man." On the afternoon of the day that the article appeared certain evening newspapers copied the main facts in the story, and on succeeding days editorials and comments appeared in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States. We had curiosity enough to look into this exciting story. Following is a reply received from JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.:

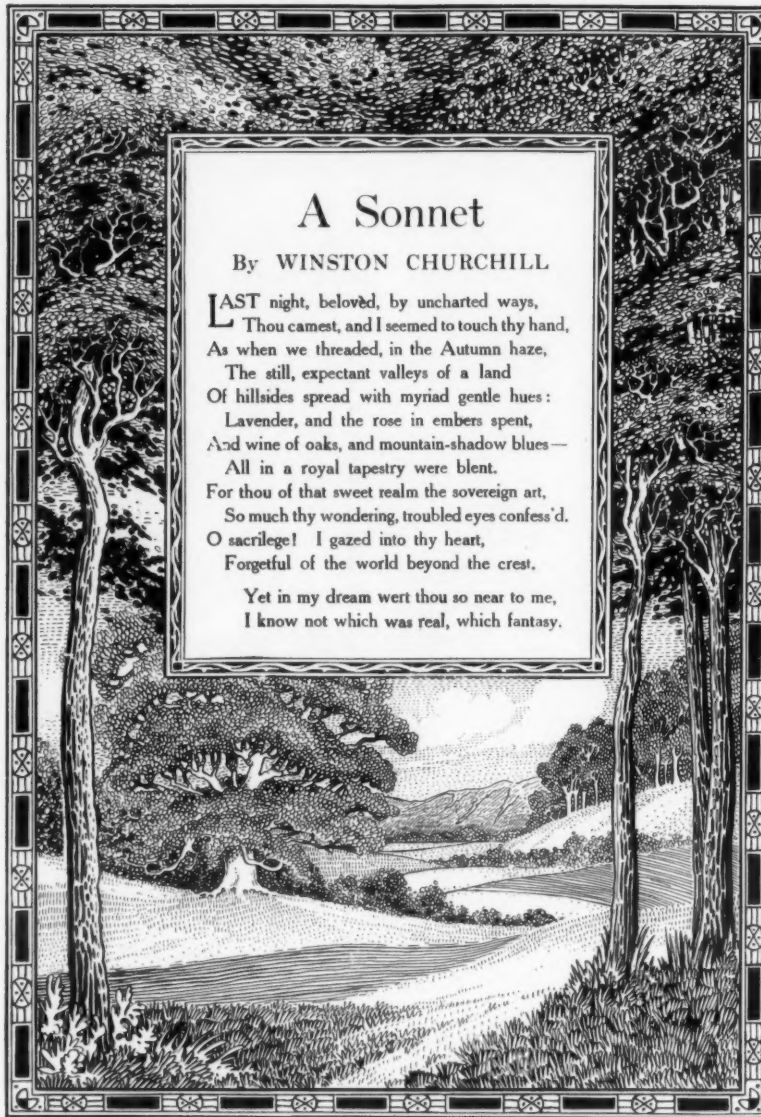
"Replying to your letter of November 20, would say that I was not present at a performance in the — Music Hall on Wednesday evening, November 10.

"My father has not been in New York for some months. I understand that the following morning the — corrected the statement made regarding my father."

The last sentence gave us a shock. In a careful reading of the particular newspaper that published the article we had failed to see the correction. After long search we found it. Here it is, published under a one-line head:

"JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S 'double' attended an uptown vaudeville theater Wednesday evening, was mistaken for the Oil King by half the audience, a ticket speculator, a press agent, and several reporters, and then appeared in the columns of some of the morning newspapers as JOHN D. himself. It was learned yesterday that the man who enjoyed the vaudeville show and spoke in high terms of a noted pugilist on the program could not have been the Standard Oil man, who happened still to be in Cleveland, Ohio."

Millions of persons have read the statement that JOHN D. saw the fighter. We doubt if one-tenth of one per cent discovered the retraction.



A Sonnet

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

LAST night, beloved, by uncharted ways,
Thou camest, and I seemed to touch thy hand,
As when we threaded, in the Autumn haze,
The still, expectant valleys of a land
Of hillsides spread with myriad gentle hues:
Lavender, and the rose in embers spent,
And wine of oaks, and mountain-shadow blues—
All in a royal tapestry were blent.
For thou of that sweet realm the sovereign art,
So much thy wondering, troubled eyes confess'd.
O sacrilege! I gazed into thy heart,
Forgetful of the world beyond the crest.

Yet in my dream wert thou so near to me,
I know not which was real, which fantasy.

Comment on Congress

By MARK SULLIVAN

CANNON dominates Congress through the committee-appointing power. Nine-tenths of the work of Congress is done in committees; nine-tenths of the important decisions are made, not by public aye and nay vote on the floor, but privately in committee rooms. And the committees, as now constituted, are merely Cannon's fingers and thumbs. Upon important committees he puts the members of his own little clique, reliable men who can be depended upon as surely as he himself to serve the interests he serves. Minor committee appointments, carrying with them dignity and perquisites of patronage, he uses as rewards. Very frequently he punishes those who displease him by removing them from desirable committee places. The committee system is illustrated by one important matter now publicly conspicuous. Ballinger, it is now understood, prefers to submit himself to investigation, so the inquiry by Congress will probably come. The machinery of it, exactly like the course of a thousand matters less in the limelight, is illustrative.

On the first day of the present session, Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, a Democrat, introduced a resolution whose effect, regardless of the official title, would be to investigate Ballinger, the Land Office, and the Cunningham cases. That resolution, as soon as it had been introduced, was given this official designation:

"Referred to the Committee on Rules."

The Committee on Rules can (1) report the resolution favorably, in which case every member of Congress will have an opportunity to vote "aye" or "nay" on it; (2) report the resolution unfavorably—with the same result; or (3), just do nothing. For the purpose of staving off an investigation of Ballinger, course number three would be the most effective; it achieves the result with the least noise, and avoids the embarrassment of making each member of Congress take a public stand on one side or the other. The members of the Committee on Rules are: Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Walter I. Smith of Iowa, Champ Clark of Missouri, John J. Fitzgerald of New York.

The first three are the Republican members. They are the only ones who matter, for the Democratic minority of a committee has substantially no voice. Cannon and Dalzell are fairly well known. Smith is about the only Republican from Iowa who is not an Insurgent. Rules is one of the committees which Cannon packs most carefully, for it deals with important affairs, including appeals from his own decisions. It may be the country wants Ballinger investigated; maybe not. Maybe a majority of Congress thinks he should be investigated; maybe not. The Committee on Rules can put the matter to a vote—or it can avoid that result.

"My resolution to investigate is before the Committee on Rules," said Mr. Hitchcock, "but there is no way to force the committee to report. If ninety per cent of the House desired an inquiry, it would be impossible, under the rules, without the Speaker's consent."

One Other Use for the Appointing Power

WHEN Cannon, last March, had the hardest fight of his political life, twenty-three Democrats came to his rescue and saved him from humiliating defeat. Six of these were Tammany Congressmen from New York City. "This very fact," COLLIER'S remarked at the time, "is in itself a flaming question mark." The air was full of rumor and inference, but no one knew the facts. Six months later, in October, Congressman Parsons of New York made a public statement. Parsons is no Insurgent; he is a straight-out party man, chairman of the New York Republican County Committee. Parsons charged that Cannon was the beneficiary of a corrupt bargain with Tammany. Tammany had helped Cannon at Washington; Cannon, through an up-State Republican Congressman, had helped Tammany at Albany—certain pure-election bills, the Ward bills, which would have prevented fraudulent voting in New York City, were defeated at Albany by Republican votes. When Parsons made the charges, the country rang; Cannon filled the air of the Middle West with epithets. It was said he would demand a Congressional committee of investigation and expel Parsons from Congress. Cannon hasn't done so yet. Parsons is a prudent man and a lawyer; we think he didn't make his charges without having the proof in his pocket. To that investigation, if it ever comes, we contribute this small shred of inference:

George R. Malby of New York is a Cannon Republican serving his second term in Congress. For sixteen years before coming to Congress he was in the Legislature at Albany. He had been Speaker of the House, and later, a power in the State Senate. He knew every alley of Albany politics. Malby could have turned the trick. Later,

when Cannon made his committee appointments, Malby, a new man serving his second term, was found on Appropriations and Judiciary, two of the most important committees, to which members with four times Malby's length of service aspire in vain.

Using the Rod

ONE more example of Cannon's use of the committee-appointing power: Bennet of New York is an unusually able Congressman, the acknowledged authority on several important subjects. He is not an Insurgent. On all the tariff ballots and throughout the rules fight he voted regular and with Cannon. In the last campaign he was director of the speakers' bureau of the National Committee. He is a thoroughgoing party man. But, in the last Congress, when the House had a well-remembered row with Roosevelt because of the language of one of the Presidential messages, Bennet, unsuccessfully, led the fight for Roosevelt. He opposed the resolution of resentment. His attitude was not pleasing to Cannon. That was in February, nearly a year ago. Six months later, in August, Cannon announced his committee appointments for the new Congress. Previously, Bennet had been on Private Land Claims, and Immigration and Naturalization. Of the former he had become, through length of service, ranking member. Cannon removed him from this committee and put him at the foot of Elections Number Two.

What the Insurgents Demand

THE chief change in the rules of Congress now demanded by the Insurgents is that the committees shall be selected, not by the Speaker, but by the House itself, so that they shall be representative, not of the Speaker's interests, but of the sentiment of the House as a whole.

Important Business

THE United States Senate met Monday, December 6, at twelve noon. It adjourned at exactly twelve minutes past twelve. The Senate met again the next day at twelve, and remained in session until thirty minutes past two. In that two and a half hours there wasn't much time for anything very important, but we note two items:

"MR. HALE [OF MAINE]—I present a newspaper report of the speech of Hon. J. G. Cannon delivered at Kansas City, Missouri, November 26, 1909. I move that the report be printed as a document (S. Doc. 163)."

"The motion was agreed to."

This means, what will be news to the rest of the country, that the Insurgent movement has infected Maine strongly enough to disturb Mr. Hale. Some important newspapers are giving expression to the idea, and an effort is being made to send some anti-Cannon members to the next Congress. Shortly, the Republicans of Maine will receive, through the mails, copies of Mr. Cannon's Kansas City denunciation of the Insurgents as Democrats. Having been made a public document, the copies will have been printed at Government expense; for the same reason, they will be carried through the mails without stamps.

A few minutes later on, the same day, according to the Congressional Record:

"MR. CARTER [OF MONTANA]—I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record and also as a Senate document the address of the President of the United States in Winona, Minnesota, September 17, 1909."

"THE VICE-PRESIDENT—Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?"

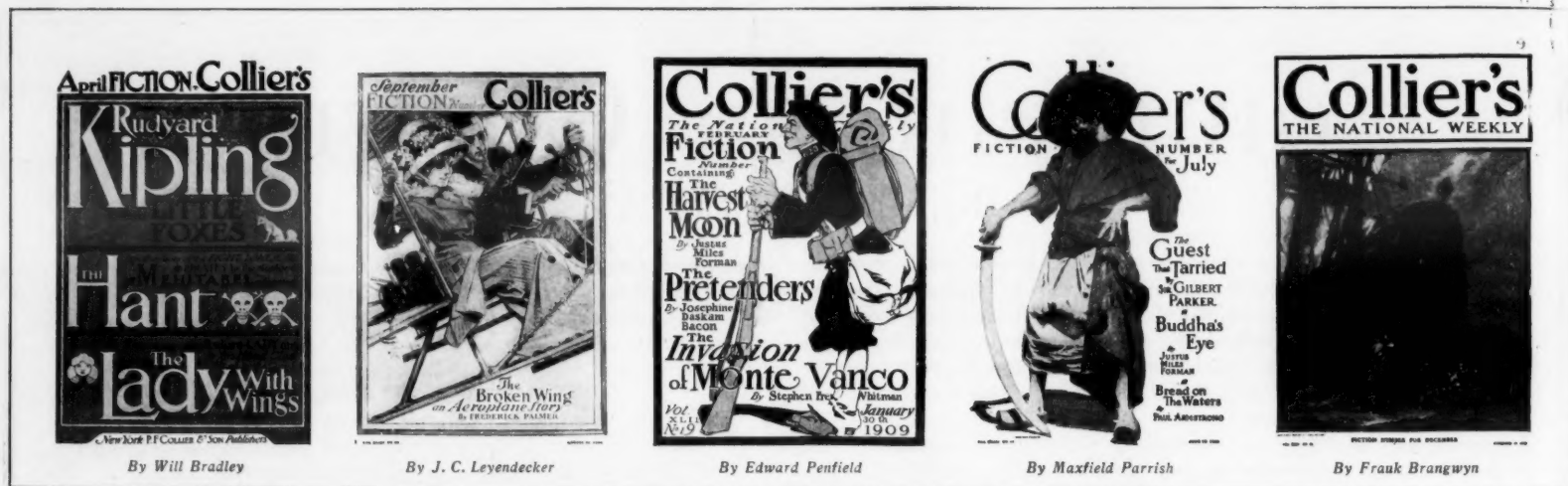
"MR. BACON—We on this side could not hear what it is."

"MR. CARTER—The request is for the printing in the Record and also as a document of the address delivered by the President of the United States at Winona, Minnesota, September 17, with reference to the action taken by Congress on the Tariff."

"THE VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair hears no objection, and the order will be entered."

"The address is as follows (S. Doc. 164)."

This is the speech Mr. Taft delivered at Tawney's home, in which he is described as "reading out of the party" those Insurgents who voted against the tariff bill. We presume Mr. Carter needs this literature in fixing up his fences in Montana, where he comes up for reelection next year. We don't seriously cast any reflections on this use of the Government Printing Office and the Senatorial frank. To be sure, the practise accounts for a good deal of the postal deficit of sixty-one millions, which Mr. Taft complains about. But it is educational, and it has been the intention since the beginning that the Post-Office should carry books, magazines, and some other classes of mail at a loss for their educational value. The Insurgents can have their speeches made public documents, and if their cause is good, they should win the battle of the franks.



Covers of the Fiction Numbers for April, September, January, July, and December of the past year

A Review of the Year 1909

1909 has been a year in which the announcement of the discovery of the North Pole and the performances of men with aeroplanes have added more than a touch of romance to an age accused of materialism. Disasters, such as the Messina earthquake, and its wake of sudden and slow deaths, disease, starvation; calamities like the massacres of Asiatic Christians; and blunders, of which the execution of Senor Ferrer was the chiefest, have given the year its share of the tragic. But the absence of great wars, the spread of peace sentiments, the increase in general prosperity, supply cause for at least measured rejoicing. The year closes with a general election at hand in England, with social reform, tariff reform, home rule, and resistance to the British House of Lords as the live issues

Grand Totals of 1909

THAT coy bird, Prosperity, returned to its perch after two years of flighty behavior. Unemployment diminished, though it did not disappear. Money flowed more freely.

The estimate by the Bureau of the Census of the population of the United States (continental) gives 87,983,000 for January 1, 1909; and for January 1, 1910, 87,684,000.

The preliminary estimates of the principal 1909 crops show a two per cent gain over 1908 and a nine per cent gain over the average of the preceding five years. Farm products for 1909 are valued at \$8,700,000,000—an eleven per cent gain over 1908. In ten years the value of farm products has come just short of doubling—\$70,000,000,000 for the decade.

The three main crops in value are corn, cotton, and wheat. The corn crop for 1909 is \$1,720,000,000. The Department of Agriculture estimates 10,088,000 bales on the 1909 cotton crop. This is lower than expectation by half a million to a million bales. Supplies of old cotton on hand and excellent foreign crops will save the situation.

Wheat at the farm is estimated at \$725,000,000—best of all years in value because of the relationship of supply to price. In size the wheat crop has been twice surpassed. A dollar a bushel is its November farm price—the highest since 1881.

These figures are largely hopeful and induce a New Year's thrill of patriotic pride and complacency. But in bitter contrast with them are the estimates on cost of living. At the beginning of December, Christmas steers sold in the open Chicago market at \$9.50—the highest price on record in the memory of business men. Lard sold at the highest prices since the early seventies. A canvass in fifty cities shows that the total average retail cost charged to customers on beef is 38 per cent above the wholesale cost paid by the retailers.

Seventy million domestic money orders were issued, and their value was \$500,000,000. Over three million international money orders were issued in the United States, and their value was \$70,000,000.

The revenues of the postal service for the year have

been \$200,000,000. The increase in the volume of postal business has been enormous in the last decade. Business has increased a \$100,000,000 worth, and that is 114 per cent.

The national forests cover 194,500,000 acres. In 1908 nearly 27,000,000 acres were added to the area. The national forests conserve most of the water and one-third of the timber of the West. They are worth more than \$2,000,000,000. During the year 1,500,000 cattle and horses and 7,700,000 sheep and goats grazed within national forests. That was respectively 12 and 21 per cent of the range stock of the West. The total cut of national forest timber during the year was nearly 460,000,000 board feet. The range supported nearly 1,000,000 more head of stock than during the preceding year.

The actual increase in the alien population of the United States is 543,843. In 1908 the actual increase was 209,867; so that the increase for the last year exceeded that of the preceding year by 333,976. This growth was confined to the last six months of the fiscal year. The trend of immigration, then, is reassuring the large proportions of the years preceding the financial panic.

Of the immigrants 191,049 could neither read nor write. That is 29 per cent of illiteracy. The aliens brought in \$17,000,000, an average of \$23.50 apiece.

Foreign commerce has shown a marked increase in value of imports and a decline in value of exports when compared with the year before. The increase in imports was chiefly in materials for use in manufacturing. In foodstuffs there was an advance of \$37,000,000 in imports.

In exports, foodstuffs fell off \$83,000,000, crude materials for use in manufacturing \$36,000,000, manufactures for further use in manufacturing \$30,000,000, and manufactures ready for consumption \$49,000,000.

The increased importation of foodstuffs and manufacturers' materials is due to the quickened business activities of 1909.

The total value of imports was \$1,311,920,224, against \$1,194,341,792 in 1908. The total value of exports was \$1,663,011,104 in 1909, against \$1,860,773,346 in 1908.

The activity in shipbuilding, which was immense in 1908 and for the decade preceding, fell to 1,247 merchant vessels, built and documented in the United States, with 238,090 gross tons—smallest product since 1898.

The President En Route

THE two political events of the year in the United States have been the President's trip and the rise of Insurgency. Both performances were intimately connected with the passage of a tariff measure which seemed to at least a section of the country a general increase in rates rather than the politically promised reduction.

Mr. Taft for his late summer vacation swung around the nation, speaking on the policies dear to his heart. He recommended a system of ship subsidies; advocated postal savings banks; and met President Diaz of Mexico at El Paso.

Insurgency

THE "Insurgent" movement first manifested itself when a Speaker was to be chosen for the new Congress. On that occasion twelve Republicans defied the decision of their party caucus, and in the ballot for Speaker on the floor of the House voted against Cannon. These twelve were: From Wisconsin—Henry Allen Cooper, Irvine L. Lenroot, Elmer Addison Morse, Arthur W. Kopp, John Mandt Nelson, William Joseph Cary. From Kansas—Victor Murdock. From Iowa—Elbert H. Hubbard. From Minnesota—Charles R. Davis, Charles A. Lindbergh. From Nebraska—Edmund H. Hinshaw. From Washington—Miles Poindexter.

To this nucleus of twelve were quickly added nineteen others, who, although they did not vote against Cannon for Speaker, did break away from their party, and did vote against the party on other questions in the organization of the new Congress. These nineteen were: From Wisconsin—James H. Davidson, Gustav Küstermann. From Iowa—James W. Good, N. E. Kendall, Gilbert N. Haugen, Frank P. Woods, Charles E. Pickett. From Nebraska—Moses P. Kinkaid, George W. Norris. From Kansas—Edmond H. Madison. From Minnesota—Andrew J. Volstead. From New Jersey—Charles N. Fowler. From Massachusetts—Augustus P. Gardner, William C. Lovering. From North Dakota—Asle Gronna. From California—Everis Anson Hayes.

Within a few weeks after this manifestation, the Insurgent movement showed itself both in the Lower House and in the Senate by able and persistent opposition to the tariff program of the Republican machine, on the part of regularly elected members of that party. Finally, in the Senate, when the tariff came up for adoption in its completed form, ten Republican Senators voted against it. They were: Brown and Burkett of Nebraska, Beveridge of Indiana, La Follette of Wisconsin, Cummins and Dolliver of Iowa, Clapp and Nelson of Minnesota, Bristow of Kansas, and Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota.

Even after the conference report, when it was known that President Taft had agreed to the bill and wished its passage, seven of these ten Republican Senators again voted against it. In the Lower House



Double-Page Drawing by Balfour Ker, Inauguration Number



Double-Page of Photographs in the Golden Empire Number

a considerable group of Republican members, roughly identical with those whose names have already been given, voted against the bill. (These members of the Lower House who voted against the bill included the entire delegation from the State of Minnesota, with the exception, James H. Tawney.)

The Insurgent representation in both the House and Senate comes from a homogeneous section of the country. The Insurgents are all Republicans. They resent any effort to classify them as Democrats, or to read them out of the party, and they proclaim that their fight is not to defeat the Republican Party, but to control it from within.

Additional significance was given to the Insurgent movement by the enthusiasm with which the various insurgent Senators and members were received on their return to their various homes after the tariff bill was passed. This was especially notable in the case of Indiana and Iowa, where Senator Beveridge and Senators Dolliver and Cummins were given receptions which left no doubt of the popular approval of their course.

The movement was again vitalized by various episodes of President Taft's trip. In all the Insurgent States he touched, his speeches and his actions were interpreted as unfriendly to the Insurgent cause. At Winona, the home town of James H. Tawney—the only Standpat Republican Congressman in Minnesota—he spent a night, an act which was believed to be intended to express approval of Congressman Tawney and disapproval of the Insurgents. One of President Taft's speeches was interpreted as reading the Insurgents out of the party. The effect of this was to increase the disaffection among the Republicans of the Middle West and to strengthen their loyalty to the Insurgent movement.

The coming year will discover the Insurgent movement as an episode or the beginning of a new and significant political idea. In November of this year an election will be held in every one of the three hundred and ninety-one Congressional Districts in the country, and during the months from March until October every Republican member of Congress must go before his constituents if he wishes reelection. At most of these primaries the issue will be what is roughly termed "Cannonism," or the general body of ideas which is included in the term "Insurgent." It is believed that every Republican who seeks election to the next Congress will be compelled to tell his constituents whether he is for or against Cannon, and on that issue most of the primaries will turn.

In the Senate, also, many changes will take place with the end of the present Congress, and the elections to fill these vacancies will occur during the coming year. These elections will show whether the Insurgent movement is advancing or losing ground. Senator La Follette, for example, the earliest Insurgent on the field, must go before the people of Wisconsin for reelection. Senator Beveridge, Senator Burkett, and Senator Clapp, all three Insurgents, must submit their candidacy for reelection to primaries and legislative elections, which occur during the coming year. On the other hand, several Standpat Senators will be compelled to seek reelection in States where the Insurgent sentiment is supposed to have made headway among the people. Carter of Montana, Dick of Ohio, McCumber of North Dakota, and Burrows of Michigan are all candidates for reelection.

Only three laws of major importance were passed by Congress during the year 1909. One was the bill providing for the census; another was the resolution permitting the States to vote on a national income tax; and the third was, of course, the tariff bill. In the latter, one aspect had a definite and hopeful trend—the tariff-commission idea really came into being in the form of a body of three men, empowered to collect and furnish to Congress information respecting all matters which have a bearing on tariff legislation.

The Pole at Last

AFTER three hundred years of effort by many men, and after twenty-three years of bitter and unsuccessful search by Robert E. Peary, Commander Peary reached the top of the world on April 6, 1909. His announcement of the great discovery was sent down on September 7. He had made eight trials for the Pole in his lifetime, and his supreme success came as the perfect fruit of ceaseless and unflinching effort. He left home on the steamer *Roosevelt* on July 6, 1908. He left Sydney July 17, 1908; arrived at Cape York, Greenland, August 1; left Etah, Greenland, August 8; arrived at Cape Sheridan, Grantland, September 1, and wintered there; left on sledges February 15, 1909; passed record after record, till he reached the Pole; and arrived on board the *Roosevelt* April 27.

He used supporting parties most of the way up to the Pole and had with him a negro at the time of the great discovery.

He had received instructions from the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for obtaining a series of tidal observations within the Arctic Circle. On his return Commander Peary turned in to the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office a very complete set of records of great practical value in the study of the mechanism of the tides in those regions. This is only one of several ways in which his trip was scientifically valuable.



A Frontispiece by A. B. Frost



A Double-page Drawing by Charles Dana Gibson



A Frontispiece by W. T. Smedley



A Frontispiece by Frederic Remington



A Frontispiece
By Jessie Wilcox Smith

The Nations

EUROPE has been alternately rocking with excitement and doing the day's work with calm efficiency. The year was tragically opened by the piteous loss of life and wreck of property in the Messina earthquake. Then came the war scare of England and Germany, and the stirring performances of the Constitutional forces in Constantinople, culminating in the abdication of Abdul, once the Damned and now the Miserable. The aeroplane flights of the Wright brothers, here and there on the Continent of Europe, made the various governments enthusiastic for air-flight. France labored under a strike of Government employees, and later exchanged Cabinets. England wrestled with a social reform budget. Spain put to death a prominent radical and underwent a storm of criticism, as the result of which the Ministry fell. King Leopold of Belgium died. Such, in large outline, has been the year of 1909 for Europe. The details follow.

An earthquake razed to the ground the city of Messina, Sicily, and Reggio, on the mainland of Italy, on December 28, 1908. Tidal waves swept in from the harbor, fire broke out among the ruins, and plague and starvation were endured by the survivors. Eighty-six miles of country were wrecked by the disaster. Two hundred thousand men, women, and children were killed. Generous and, in the main, efficient help was sent by all the civilized nations.

On April 13 mutinous Turkish troops surrounded the Parliament Houses in Constantinople and ousted the Cabinet of Hilmi Pasha, forced the appointment of Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier, and put into power the League of Mohammed. The mutineers, 20,000 in number, surged through the streets, discharging their rifles at random and drinking heavily. On April 23 a regiment entered Stamboul, and on the 24th and 25th, after a 900-mile journey with 30,000 men, Mahmoud Chekvet Pasha, Inspector-General of the Constitutional forces on land and sea, led in the Third and part of the Second Army Corps and captured the barracks around Yildiz. On April 27 Abdul Hamid was dethroned and sent to Salonica, and Rechad Effendi was proclaimed Mohamed the Fifth. He was girt with the sword of Osman on May 10 in the Mosque Ayoub. The Turks protected the Legations at the very time they were deposing the Sultan and carrying him across country to Salonica. They put to death 250 mutiny leaders who helped to incite the anti-Constitutional movement of April, but they did it without exciting a nervous city. It was the German-trained military that rendered the new régime victorious. The Central Military School in Constantinople for sixteen years had been using German methods with German instructors and turning out Teutonized officers and privates. These officers and soldiers were the core of the Young Turk movement, which took its inspiration from Japan and its training from Germany. Massacres sprang up in Asiatic Turkey among the fanatical tribes. The Dersim Kurds forthwith arose and for several weeks murdered their neighbors, the Armenians, acting under the vague excitement of the Second Revolution. Twenty-five thousand Armenians were slain in the Alexandretta Bay region. The massacres in the East died out from lack of continued stimulus rather than from any pressure applied by the new forces in power by the Golden Horn. Of constructive statesmanship in the home country they have as yet showed few signs which could be read by the outside world. And in foreign affairs the Young Turks have as yet had little or no chance to distinguish themselves, so they remain much the same problem as when they overturned the Government in the summer of 1908—an unknown quantity. Whether they possess the qualities of permanence no man may say. Incidentally, a problem of the Ottoman Empire is wrapped up in this fact, that there are 13,000,000 Turks to 25,000,000 Arabs.

In Russia the revolutionary fires have died down, for a little time. The bureaucracy was too strongly established for a sudden upheaval to shatter it. And the almost universal ignorance of the common people makes any cohesive movement difficult and perhaps impossible as yet.

The revolutionists, despairing of marked social improvement in their lifetime, have many of them turned to wild excesses of living. The radical phase of the Russian movement has practically disappeared in hopelessness.

On the side of moderate progressiveness, however, slow gains in constitutional methods are being made in the Duma.

The "P. T. T." of France, which is the Posts, Telegraph, and Telephone Employees' Association, transformed itself on May 6 into a syndicate or union. These Government employees thus claimed the right to "strike" against the state employer with the same freedom with which union workmen may "strike" against private employers.

In March, civil service Government employees had "struck" in large numbers because of the attempt to substitute a test of merit for that of seniority for promotion in the postal service.

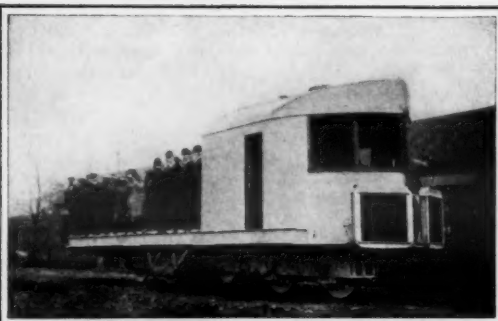
On March 13 the general association of Government telegraph employees declared a strike. That first "strike" was adjusted.

The fresh trouble was caused by the alleged failure of the Government to keep its promises. Here, too, a compromise was

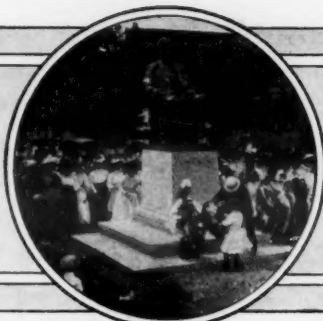
Some Photographs of WORLD EVENTS

published in Collier's
in the year 1901

The HALF



Practical Test of the Monorail Car



Lincoln's Statue Unveiled at
Hodgenville, His Birthplace



Opening of the Gunnison Tunnel



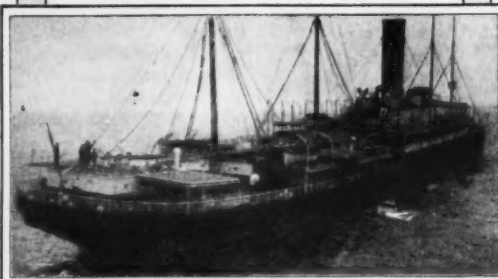
Collier's Camera Goes Lion Hunting



The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition



Hippopotamuses in an East African River



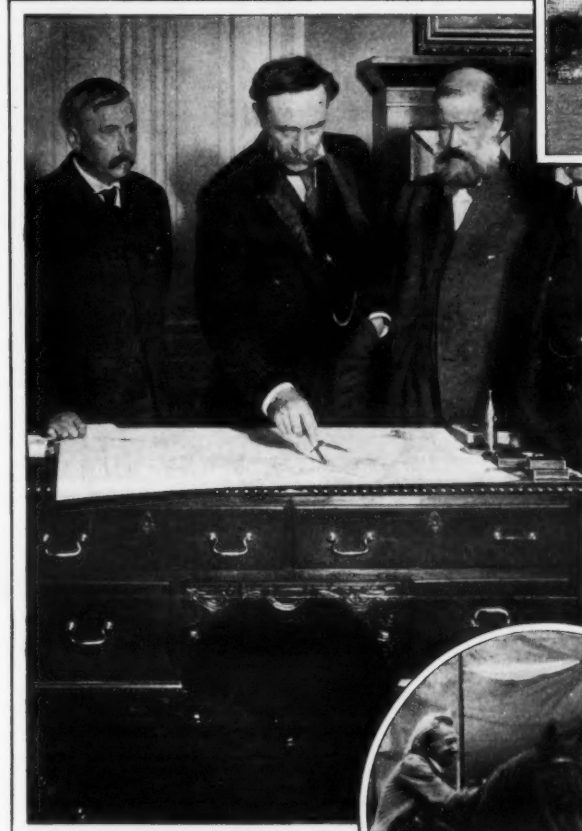
The Sinking of the Steamship "Republic"



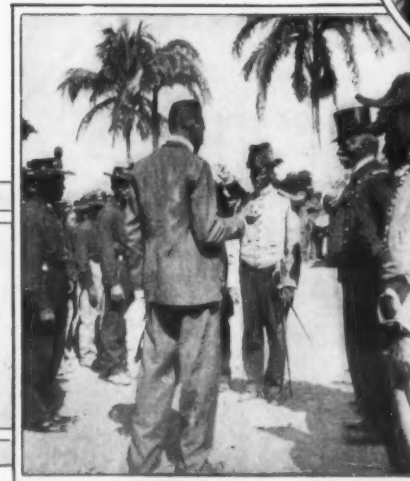
The Chinese Army Maneuvers



Street in Barcelona after the Riots



Com. Peary Reaches the Pole



Antoine Simon Assumes the Haytian Presidency



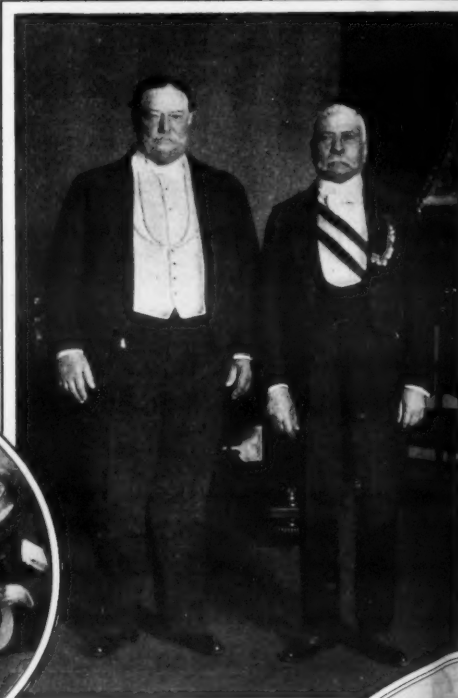
Gen. Evans and Gen. Grant
at the Confederate Reunion



Inauguration of President Gomez of Cuba



The Water Gate, 110th Street, New York, at the Hudson River



Meeting of President Taft
and President Diaz of Mex-
ico, at Ciudad Juarez



Return of the Battleship Fleet

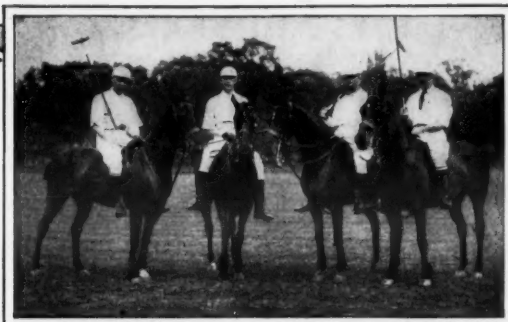
The Photographs of WORLD EVENTS Published in Collier's for 1909.



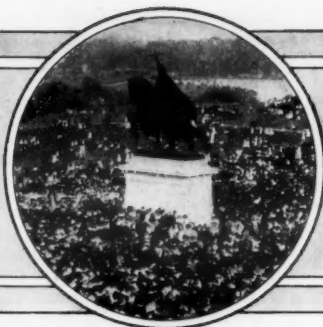
MOON



Street, New York, at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration



International Polo Champions



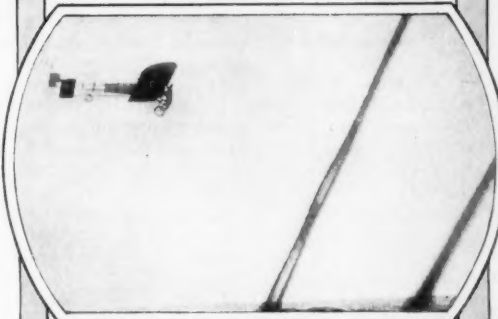
The St. Louis Centennial



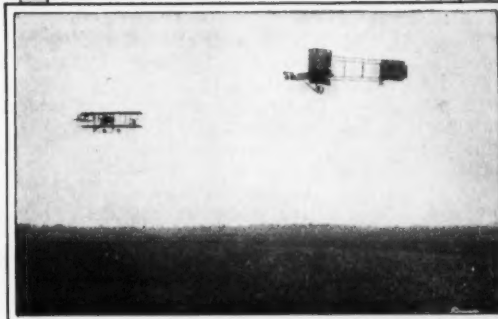
Wilbur Wright's Flight at New York



Zeppelin's Airship Passing Over Cologne



Bleriot Flies Across the English Channel



Glenn Curtiss Flying at Reims



Spain Imprisons Moorish Chiefs



Destruction of Messina by Earthquake



Funeral of the Empress of China



Ex-President Roosevelt and his son Kermit Hunting in East Africa



The Wright Brothers Home-Coming



Inauguration of President Taft



Abdul Hamid is Deposed



The Czar Visits the King of Italy



Return of the Battleship Fleet



Two "Outdoor America" Covers, by Penfield and Bradley

finally effected. Some of the grievances of the men were undoubtedly deserving of redress. But the right of Government employees to unionize was peremptorily challenged by a large section of public opinion.

Before 30,000 French pilgrims the beatification ceremonial of Joan of Arc was held in St. Peter's, Rome, on April 18. This is one more step in the progress toward canonization, which is expected in time for the 500th anniversary of her birth, the feast of the Epiphany, January 6, 1912.

The early part of the year was made vibrant in England with a war scare. It had been reported that Germany was building more Dreadnoughts at a faster rate than England. For several months the people attended crowded meetings and voted for additional burdens of taxation. It was alleged that of battleships of the heaviest class Great Britain would have 10 at the end of 1910 and Germany 9; 16 and 13 respectively in 1911; and 20 and 17 in 1912. On March 16 Mr. Balfour spoke of "a great Power which has the capacity, and which looks as if it had the will, to compete with us in point of actual numbers in respect of these great battleships. I am afraid that nothing can be done. It is too late with regard to the years that precede November, 1911."

England gave an object-lesson to the world on July 17 by drawing up in the Thames forty-three warships, stretching from Westminster to the Nore.

The Imperial Press Conference, held in London, assembled sixty proprietors, editors, and managers of newspapers read by subjects of the King in his dominions overseas.

Surpassing the war scare for continuous excitement has been the budget or finance-bill of England. The sensation began in April and has continued through December, and will continue for at least two months to come. Facing a deficit of \$80,000,000, David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his budget to the House of Commons on April 29.

Social reform and Dreadnoughts had combined to put England in a bad way financially. The budget, as interpreted by its creator, is an attempt to put the burden of the situation on the rich. The unearned increment of land, for instance, is taxed 20 per cent. The budget is frankly an effort to deal with the problem analyzed by Matthew Arnold in these words: "One of the things necessary for the progress of our civilization—a reduction of those immense inequalities of condition and property among us of which our present land system is the base."

After much alteration and bitter criticism, the House of Commons passed the budget. The Lords rejected it. Commons again passed it, and will appeal to the country in a general election to be held in January.

A Hindu student murdered Colonel Sir William Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Cawas Lalca. It was a political murder. Sir Curzon Wyllie was political aide-de-camp to Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, and had previously been Resident in the West Rajputana States.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg became Chancellor of the German Empire in place of Prince von Bülow. The Shah of Persia was deposed by Constitutionalists, because he failed to enforce the Constitution of 1907.

The campaign conducted to hold the Moorish city of Melilla caused Barcelona to rise against the Spanish Government with an anti-war demonstration

which began as a lawless riot on July 28, and became a rebellion. On September 29 Spanish troops marched up Mount Gurugu, last stronghold of the Rif.

Professor Francisco Ferrer, revolutionist, educator, anarchist, was shot to death by soldiers at Barcelona on October 13. He was accused of inciting the Barcelona riots. He was head of the "Modern School"—a radical institution of learning. Radicals throughout the world were stirred by his death. The Spanish Cabinet fell.

Prince Ito of Japan was assassinated at Harbin, Manchuria, on October 26. As president of the Privy Council of Japan, he had gone to confer with the Russian Minister of Finance.

A Year of Flying

AT FORT MYER Orville Wright flew 80 minutes in his biplane on July 20. With a passenger he flew for 1 hour 12 minutes 40 seconds. Then on July 30 with a passenger he made a ten-mile cross-country flight at the rate of 42 miles an hour. The Government paid the Wrights \$25,000 for the machine, with \$2,500 a mile for every mile over 40 miles an hour.

On July 25 Louis Blériot flew in a monoplane from France to England. He crossed the Channel from Calais to Dover in 37 minutes.

The flying-week at Reims, France, in late August with twoscore machines of seven makes demonstrated that air-flight has arrived.

At Reims, Paulhan was in the air 2 hours 43 minutes 24 seconds, and covered 81.35 miles. A day later Latham flew 96½ miles in 2 hours and 18 minutes. Henry Farman flew 112½ miles in 3 hours 4 minutes 56 seconds. So much for the Frenchmen. Glenn H. Curtiss, American, won the 12-mile speed race and so the International Cup.

In October at Potsdam, Orville Wright flew 1,600 feet high, and on September 18 he flew with a passenger for 1 hour and 36 minutes.

Wilbur Wright on October 4 flew from Governors Island, New York, to Grant's Tomb and return, over the battleships and crowded traffic of the Hudson River.

On October 18 Count de Lambert circled the Eiffel Tower, in a total trip of 31 miles.

On November 3 Henry Farman sailed for 4 hours 17 minutes 53 seconds, traversing 144 miles.

The Awakening of China

IN OCTOBER the Peking-Kalgan Railway was opened—"the first line entirely designed, financed, built, and operated by Chinese promoters, engineers, and workmen without foreign assistance." It is 120 miles long and passes under the Great Wall by a long tunnel. It taps extensive coal fields, and later will be extended some hundreds of miles into Mongolia.

Little by little the Chinese Empire prepares itself for constitutional government. It is well under way in its nine-year term of probation. In eight years a Parliament of two Chambers, the Chinese Congress, will open its doors at Peking. In September of 1909 the provincial system of representative assemblies was inaugurated, thus establishing local government. Next year the census will be instituted, provincial budgets framed, and a criminal code promulgated. In the third year courts of justice will be established.

The U. S. A.

AT BLOEMFONTEIN the South African National Convention signed the draft-amended Constitution on May 11. So was born, full-grown, one more self-governing unit in the British Empire. It is the Union of South Africa, and is made up of the four colonies of Transvaal, Orange River, Natal, and Cape Colony. It ranks with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand as an integral self-governing white community inside the empire.

The Constitution for the four states, now provinces, provides for a Governor-General, with an Executive Council, a Senate of 32 elected members and 8 nominated members, and an Assembly of 121 members, elected by the four provinces in proportion to their white population. The laws of the new Union are made in Cape Town; the administration is conducted in Pretoria.

Outdoor America

AN AWAKENING throughout the United States to the necessity of play marks 1909 as notable in practical progress toward fitting our youth for citizenship. While England cries out in alarm at discovery of the physical degeneration of her city-bred, we in America, with a million immigrants annually entering our ports, are turning for solution of our similar problem to the playground, with its fresh air and wholesome recreation—and finding the answer. Quite recently has come a realization that the playground is as essential as the school-room for the making of normal, efficient men and women; and with this realization dawns an

era more humane in sentiment, more helpful in method.

Although not having its inception in 1909, that year at least gave greatest impetus to the playground idea, which, starting as an expression of a city's wants, has developed into the most significant social movement of the century. And for much of this the Playground Association is to be credited.

In 1895 the only public-school playground in New York City was an abandoned cemetery—to-day there are 261 of them, and \$123,000 were spent in their upkeep during 1909. Ten years ago \$50,000 would probably have represented the public-school playground investment of the entire United States. To-day 336 cities maintain supervised playgrounds, and of this number 159 were added during the year just closed, at a cost of \$1,453,163.

In eleven years Chicago has spent \$11,000,000 on a system of playgrounds and recreation centers, unrivaled, while the new San Francisco, arising from her devastated homes, appropriated \$1,000,000 for the establishment of playgrounds. Philadelphia has 73



A Photographic Frontispiece

such fields for her growing boys and girls, Boston 77, St. Louis 11, Baltimore 50, Pittsburgh 28, Cleveland 15, Detroit 11, Buffalo 8, Washington 32, Cincinnati 12. Dayton spent its first \$75,000 to join the movement; forty other cities voted in 1909 to set apart funds for the maintenance of public playgrounds—thus the movement spreads.

And the results? Read what Judge De-

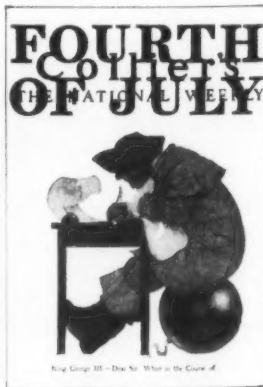
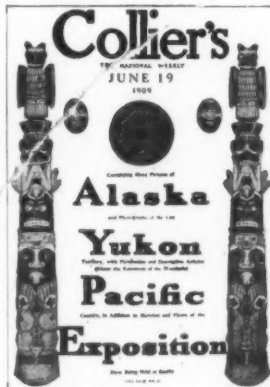
Lacy said the other day in Washington:

Latin America

EXCEPT for the trouble in Nicaragua, the Latin American republics ended the year at peace with each other and the world. Except, indeed, for a few disturbances in the Caribbean region—the passing of Castro from the dictatorship of Venezuela and of President Reyes of Colombia—the Spanish-Americans showed themselves quite able to take care of their own affairs and to settle their disputes with their neighbors.

The disagreement over the boundary between Bolivia and Peru was a possible cause of trouble which outsiders, and especially the European press, made much of, but Peru and Bolivia succeeded in settling it satisfactorily for themselves. Our long-disputed Emery claim against Nicaragua was settled by the signing of a protocol on September 18, and the claim of Alsop & Company against Chile, which has been under discussion for many years, will be submitted to King Edward of England. All but one of the cases which have so long troubled our relations with Venezuela have been settled, and the new régime there has agreed that the other shall be arbitrated before the Hague tribunal.

It is midsummer in Buenos Ayres now—as, of course, in all the continent south of the Line—and great preparations are being made for next winter's season. The Fourth Pan-American Conference will open at the Argentine capital on July 9, 1910, and from May to November there will be held at Buenos Ayres an international transportation exposition, in which the United States, along with the rest of the world, has been asked to cooperate. It will be a great winter in Buenos Ayres. It is the centennial of the Argentine's independence, and the always brilliant



Two Covers for Special Numbers—by Bradley and Parrish

metropolis of the southern continent will be gayer than ever. Happily for us outsiders, the rivalry between Brazil and the Argentine, and especially between Rio and Buenos Ayres, is not confined to Dreadnoughts, and any one who plans a trip to South America next summer may count on the fact that whatever Rio did to amuse its Pan-American guests—and it certainly did a lot—Buenos Ayres will try to do more.

Not much has been heard of Quito's little exposition, held this autumn, but the pictures suggest that it was quite worth climbing up to the top of the Andes for, and if it hadn't been so far away a great many North Americans would have liked to be there on the opening day and see the chorus of pretty señoritas sing the national hymn and hear the special performance at the opera house of "La Bohème."

Mexico, too, will celebrate the centennial of her independence in September, 1910. There will be fêtes and oratory everywhere, and a national hymn, to be selected after competition, will be sung in every city of the republic in commemoration of the first *grito*, or cry, of independence which pierced the blue empyrean a hundred years ago. Oratory of a scientific sort is being heard as the year comes in at San José in Costa Rica, where the Fourth International Sanitary Conference is being held. The next Pan-American Scientific Conference, the first of which was held with great success at Santiago last year, will be held in Washington in 1912.

More important than much oratory is the great bank which, apparently, is soon to be established by United States capital in South America. The new institution will be established jointly by the National City Bank of New York, J. P. Morgan & Company, and Kuhn, Loeb & Company. It is proposed to have the main office in New York and branches in all the Latin-American countries. Heretofore there has not been a single bank south of Panama controlled or directed by American capital. The practical service which such an institution can perform in acting as an intermediary between the North American exporter and the South American buyer can scarcely be overestimated.

Another step toward more neighborly relations with South America was taken when the Hon. Thomas C. Dawson, late Minister to Chile, was made chief of the newly created Division of Latin-American Affairs of the State Department. Mr. Dawson was once Secretary of Legation at Rio, and he is the author of a book on the South American republics. Mr. W. T. S. Doyle, who accompanied Mr. Root's party in 1906, was made assistant chief of the new division.

The new tariff did not affect the most important of our South American imports—coffee, cacao, and rubber. They still remain on the free list. The duty on hides was lowered, and this fact may increase our importations, which now amount to only 5.4 per cent of the total amount of hides imported. Our imports up to June 30, 1909, had increased more than \$50,000,000 over the preceding year. Our exports, however, decreased for the same period about \$18,000,000.

Railroads, the great need of South America, were measurably added to during the year. The great tunnel through the Andean range, between the Argentine and Chile, was to have been completed this month, and through trains should be running between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso before the end of 1910. One of the most interesting of the various other railroads, either under construction or proposed, is that for which surveys are now being made inland from Paita to Marañon on the Amazon. This road when completed will pierce the northern Andes at the continent's widest point, and make a practical saving of thousands of miles from the route now generally taken. From Salina Cruz, Mexico's most southern port on the Pacific side, to New York there is now a six-day through Pullman service, with changes only at Mexico City and St. Louis. Salina Cruz is only sixteen days from Valparaiso by the best steamers, and some day travel may be turned this way.

The growth of South America is suggested by immigration figures, and people who imagine that all the emigrants who leave Europe make a bee-line for the United States may be surprised to hear that Argentina received more immigrants in 1908 than this country did in 1897 or 1898. In 1908 Argentina received 250,750 strangers. And one rather disturbing feature of this immigration is that the Italians, who make up a considerable part of it, come from the north of Italy, for the most part, instead of from the less virile neighborhoods to the



"He glanced across the aisle at the showy woman who was daintily picking a chicken wing."

Illustration for "Ma'am," by George Wright

south. The figures for the past year are not, of course, obtainable as yet, but it is fairly safe to say that from 185,000 to 190,000 permanent citizens are added to the Argentine Republic each year.

Centenaries

CELEBRATION of the birthdays of the eminent dead dotted the year 1909 with commemorative fervor. It is a growing habit to recall their career and republish their words. The danger of overdoing it is that even the illustrious will be lost in the multiplied blur of the names in a year so rich in reminiscence as 1909.

The Lincoln Centennial on February 12 was observed in every State by every Governor. Permanent memorials were established, mass-meetings held, and Theodore Roosevelt spoke at Lincoln's birthplace.

Other centenaries of the year were Edgar Allan Poe, Charles Darwin, Alfred Tennyson, William E. Gladstone, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Calvin was remembered.

The bicentenary of Samuel Johnson also fell among the celebrations of the year.

Deaths of the Year

APRIL 3—Rear-Admiral Cervera.
April 8—Helena Modjeska.
April 10—Algernon Charles Swinburne.
May 18—George Meredith.
May 19—Henry H. Rogers.
June 10—Edward Everett Hale.
July 11—Simon Newcomb.
July 18—Don Carlos de Bourbon, Pretender to the Spanish throne.
September 14—Charles F. McKim.
September 21—John A. Johnson.
October 19—Cesare Lombroso.
October 23—Rear-Admiral Henry Erben.
October 24—Rufus W. Peckham.
October 26—General O. O. Howard.
November 18—Richard Watson Gilder.
November 19—William M. Laffan.
December 17—King Leopold of Belgium.



Illustration "Prodigals Economize," by M. L. Bracker

of the Metropolitan Improvement Commission of Boston in its study of streets, docks, squares, and traction; and the inexorable linking of the civic with the industrial problem, which was the characteristic of the Pittsburg Survey, and which for the first time offered a structural exhibit of a city as a going concern.

Then there have been marked advances in mustering the forces of social reorganization and reform. The Red Cross has appointed as executive secretary Ernest P. Bicknell of Chicago, who is building up on what might be called a peace footing a staff of



Illustration for "Where Thieves Break In," by Alice Barber Stephens

volunteer trained workers who may be called on in national emergencies such as that at San Francisco. Mr. Bicknell was on the ground immediately in the Cherry mine disaster. For the first time the Red Cross has thus had on its staff a man whom it could send. The National Child Labor Committee has distracted its work more effectively than ever before. Following the great international tuberculosis convention in the fall in Washington, there has come an unprecedented development of this movement throughout the country. From the date of the Conference on, for a number of weeks or months, there was an average of one tuberculosis clinic, hospital, sanatorium, or society founded or opened per day. The American Association for Labor Legislation has been organized, with Professor Commons of Wisconsin as secretary and Mr. Andrews as field secretary. This association is bound to have large influence in giving uniformity and progressiveness to labor legislation throughout this country. The Sage Foundation has definitely established a department on the extension of organizing charity (under Miss Mary E. Richmond of Philadelphia and Francis H. McLean of Brooklyn). This field department has been the means of setting going agencies for intelligent social work in scores of the smaller cities. In many of these cities, work has hitherto been scattered, irregular, and unprofitable. The societies they are founding are more than small charities, but what might be called part of the staff of a small town, a new agency which concerns itself with health, housing, the relief of poverty, the improvement of living conditions. On a volunteer basis it takes its place beside the local fire department, police, schools, and the like. This development is very quiet and unsensational, but in the long run it is going to give a social viewpoint to the common activities of many of the smaller cities and towns. Similarly, the Sage Foundation has a new department working with the hundreds of orphanages and other children's institutions throughout the country, some of them progressive, many of them backward. At the head of this is Hastings H.



Illustration for "What Wishing Did," by Frank Craig

Hart, one of the men who drew up the original Juvenile Court Law in Chicago.

The passage of the Illinois Girls' Bill by the Illinois Legislature last winter and the present case before their Supreme Court, in which Louis Brandeis is again acting as special counsel, are by all odds among the striking things of the year. The latter case is bringing the physician to court.

The last year has seen some big additions to our fund of knowledge of social conditions. In addition to the Pittsburg Survey and various books, there is the report of the New York State Immigration Commission; the Federal Immigration Commission and the Federal inquiry into conditions of women and children in industry has been in process—the most formidable attempt since the industrial commission of 1900 to arrive at the facts of labor conditions in this country.

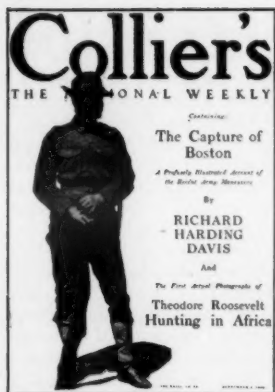
Of special importance has been the creation of three State commissions—in New York, Minnesota, and Wisconsin—to study employers' liability and industrial accidents. These commissions are working more or less in common. They have held conferences to exchange facts. A notable conference was held in Atlantic City, and there is every reason to believe that the agitation for a just system for distributing the burden of industrial casualties has been advanced within the year to a point where it will not down until it is settled and settled right.

In the field of public health also the advances have been mostly in the way of organization and the gathering of information. Mr. Taft again urges the creation of a Federal bureau of health. A large work has been carried on by the Harbor Pollution Commission in New York. Professor Fisher has published his report which links public health to the conservation movement; investigations of typhoid fever in Pittsburg and in Washington have been carried forward for another year.

The Boston 1915 Movement, founded within the year, has contributed to the sum of things a new idea—that of a date ahead and of a combination of all the forces of a city in one progressive propaganda.

The McKees Rocks strike put the industrial issue with respect to immigrant workers with such directness and vehemence that its importance is all out of proportion to the number of men involved. It put an ugly riddle before the American public.

The trend of the twelve months has been the organizing and strengthening of forces for social advance and the increase of our working knowledge of actual conditions.



Cover of a Number Containing Important News Features

It is possible for business to "expand beyond the margin of solid growth." The soberer pace has been conducive to recovery, of which the progress from month to month has been marked.

Production is almost back to the high notch it so sharply descended from in the autumn of 1907, and trade is on a surer footing. It is believed to be the intention of the banks to adhere to their conservative policy. To many of the country's manufacturers this schooling of depression was needed. It had a seasoning effect upon them. The new steadiness is not likely to be soon lost. If it lasts Canada's present period of good times will be longer than the former was. All the national conditions are promising for a long run of increasing wealth production.

In 1909 the crops of northwestern Canada far exceeded those of any former year, and commanded prices generally better than those held out by the markets in past autumns. The warehouse commissioner at Winnipeg estimates the wheat crops of the three prairie Provinces at 116,612,836 bushels, and all the grain crops of that part of Canada at something above 300,000,000 bushels. Sir Edward Clouston, vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Montreal puts the total grain of the Canadian West's last harvest at 313,635,000 bushels as against 232,620,000 bushels in 1908. Ontario, the great agricultural Province of eastern Canada, had a grain crop estimated by the head of the Guelph Agricultural College at a value of \$125,000,000. The country's dairy imports exceeded those of 1908. Canada's total fish catch, which yielded \$25,000,000 in 1908, is believed to have reached greater aggregate value in 1909. A very decided revival in building enterprises throughout the country caused an improvement in the domestic lumber trade, and the foreign markets for Canadian lumber were also better than in 1908. Not less than \$50,000,000 was expended on new buildings in Canada. In 1908 Canada's mines produced wealth to the value of \$87,323,849. When the outputs of the several Provinces and districts are



Design by Orville H. Peets

ONLY a single idea of supreme and universal importance to the welfare of the human race seems to have been originated during the half-century just gone by. This, the germ theory, is now being worked out in various departments of the new science of bacteriology. Otherwise humanity has benefited most especially, in the material sense, through a phenomenal growth of the means of communication—that is, the enormously multiplied effectiveness and operative spheres of the steamship, railway, tram-car, telegraph, and postal services, with the automobile and the bicycle in secondary aid, aerial intercourse being as yet in its childhood. Electricity has brought us several great advantages over the people of fifty years ago, who had neither electric light, nor telephones, nor phonographs, nor wireless telegraphy. And if they suffered more physical pain than we do, one reason for this was their unacquaintance with our use of anesthetics. As for other steps in the march of science, that commanding prime attention is no doubt the respect paid to the theory of evolution. Radium and the X-ray are of rather recent discovery.

In the mental training of youth the novel prin-

The Year 1909 in Canada

CANADA entered the year 1909 still conning the hard lessons of the trade reaction that began fifteen months before. Credit has been kept within safe bounds and speculation restrained. Few were allowed to forget what they had learned in the depths of depression, that even in abounding Canada it

summed up for 1909 they will not be far short of \$100,000,000 in value.

In the first ten months of the calendar year 1909 Canada's imports amounted to \$284,840,049 and its exports to \$212,405,212. Of the imports \$166,981,768 worth came from the United States, to which country went \$87,774,072 worth of the exports.

Dominion Government borrowings, municipal bond sales, railway flotations and new stock issues, and the selling of securities by industrial corporations brought into the country during the year at least \$150,000,000 of new capital. The tendency of British funds to flow toward Canada has been increased by the Lloyd-George financial legislation. United States capital continues to come into the country. A Toronto financial paper estimates at \$226,800,000 the amount of United States capital now bound up in Canadian industrial investments. The position of Canada's chartered banks was very strong during the year. Of depositors' money they had upward of \$100,000,000 more than they had at the end of 1908.

The Inflow of Population

WHEN the current fiscal year opened on April 1, Canada's population, as estimated in the Trade and Commerce Department's Statistical Record, totaled 7,184,000. To this number it had increased from 6,940,504, according to the same authority, in the nine-month period from July 1, 1908. The rate of growth thus indicated did not vary greatly throughout the calendar year. In the last twelve months immigration contributed rather more than it did in 1908. In the ten months ending with October, Canada received from other countries 163,524 new inhabitants, as compared with 148,700 in the whole of the gain of the calendar year 1908. As the following figures show, the whole of the gain in immigration is to be credited to the inflow from the United States. In 1908 came from Great Britain, 55,727; in ten months of 1909, 48,413; from other countries of Europe, in 1908, 35,849; in ten months of 1909, 35,320; from the United States, in 1908, 57,124; in ten months of 1909, 79,791. The totals are 148,700 in 1908 and 163,524 in ten months of 1909.

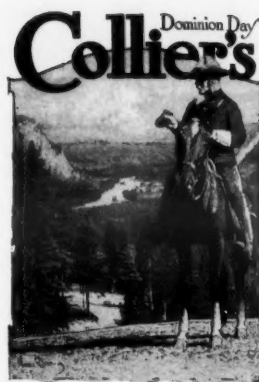
Steel was laid on upward of 1,000 miles of new railway lines. The country has now more than 24,000 miles of railway. The doubling of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's track from Winnipeg to Fort William was completed and additions were made to the branch lines. On the Grand Trunk Pacific system the Government link between Lake Superior Junction and Winnipeg was completed, and, the company having pushed construction westward, it has now a continuous line from Fort William, at the head of the Lakes, to Wolf River, near the Rocky Mountains. From the Pacific Coast at Prince Rupert to Copper River, 119 miles eastward, extends another section that was finished in 1909. A section stretching 135 miles from Copper River eastward and one stretching from Wolf River westward 175 miles are under contract.

This leaves a gap of but 400 miles to be provided for. The Canadian Northern Railway entered into arrangements with Provincial governments for the filling in of two gaps in its transconti-

mental system, one of 500 miles between Sudbury and Port Arthur, and the other of 600 miles from the Yellow Head Pass to the Pacific Coast and across Vancouver Island. Survey work on the route of the Hudson Bay Railway was finished. A bill to enable the Dominion Government to acquire railways tributary to the Intercolonial system has been introduced in the House of Commons. Preliminary work has been begun on the reconstruction of the Quebec Bridge.

A new minister was appointed to take separate charge of the Department of Labor. An External Affairs branch of Government was created and added to the Secretary of State's Department. Legislation was enacted to cut out such grade crossings on railways as might be agreed upon by the Dominion, Provincial, and municipal authorities. Last spring the House of Commons passed a resolution for the organization of a Canadian navy to cooperate with the Imperial Navy. Canadian ministers went as delegates to an Imperial Conference on Defense held in London, England, in July. In pursuance of an understanding there reached, a scheme for a Canadian navy will be laid before Parliament at the present session. A fisheries agreement with the United States was concluded. The commercial treaty negotiated with France was proclaimed. Canada's revenue in the fiscal year ending March 31 next is expected to total \$100,000,000.

The American Federation of Labor held its convention in Toronto. With the exception of coal strikes in Nova Scotia, there was generally harmony between employers and employees. Throughout the latter months of the year labor was in keen demand. The question of providing for technical education is to engage the attention of a special committee of the House of Commons. The eight-hour day is being advocated in Parliament again. The cost of living in Ontario has risen five per cent this year. The local-option area in Ontario was much extended in the beginning of the year. The Dominion Government declined to send a representative to the International Congress on Alcohol, because "alcoholism is not a public vice in Canada." The judge appointed by the Provincial Government to inquire into the civic affairs of Montreal found that since 1902 the municipal administration had been saturated with corruption, and that twenty-five per cent of the annual revenue of \$5,000,000 was spent in bootlegging.



Cover of the Dominion Day Number, Canadian Edition



Design by Maxfield Parrish

Changes of Half a Century

By LIONEL STRACHEY

principle of free, compulsory, state-provided schooling followed upon the introduction of the kindergarten system, while journalistic diffusion of topical information among adults takes place through daily, weekly, and monthly prints circulating in quantities undreamt of by our uncles and aunts. In the more specifically cultural realm of letters the marvelously romantic and the artificially coincidental have been yielding to more intimate description of real, ordinary life, with minuter, stricter scrutiny of the psychologic panorama. Impressionism, on the other hand, has had great vogue among the painters. Architecture has made some compromise with engineering by the large employment of metal framework, beauty frequently deferring to utility.

Music, Religion, Politics

ORCHESTRAS have grown in size, and the pieces composed for them in complexity of instrumentation, simple melodic expression easily apprehended not satisfying authoritative critics. If any marked change in man's view toward religion should be sought, one would find a stronger aversion of the individual to attack beliefs dissenting from his, in coincidence with his

stronger inclination to reduce religion to a personal affair altogether; dogma no longer enjoys its former credit, and conduct counts for more than faith; literal interpretation and acceptance of the Scriptures have both immensely diminished throughout Christendom; so have cohesion and adhesion between Church and State. The promulgation of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility and the birth of the Salvation Army are perhaps the most noteworthy facts in the history of religion since 1860. Of mixed ecclesiastical and political import was the absorption of the Papal States into the new Italian Union, the Pope's temporal sovereignty thus coming to an end.

But the political map has changed in many and wide respects. Upon it may be seen five European monarchies less than fifty years old: the Kingdom of Italy, the German Empire, Rumania, Servia, and Bulgaria. The Turkish frontier has been appreciably drawn in. Norway and Sweden are separate realms under two kings. From an empire under Bonaparte rule France has turned into a Third Republic, with a Socialist Prime Minister at this moment. That shift of government accompanied the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, reconquered by German

troops. The former Danish provinces of Schleswig and Holstein now also belong to the German Empire, whereas the Austrian has been obliged to give up Venetia to Italy. Outside Europe, the independence of Cuba and the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States denoted the death of Spain's colonial dominion. A bloodless revolution entailed the expulsion of the imperial Braganzas from Brazil and that land's adoption of congressional government under a president. Mexico returned to the republican form after the dethronement and execution of a Hapsburg emperor. During the past half-century, too, European nations have taken vast African domains under their suzerainty, "protection," or administration, and have forced China to open the door to their traders. Constitutional government spreads so powerfully that even Russia, Turkey, and Persia are succumbing. The Republic of Panama is but a few years old, and the abandoned canal construction across the Isthmus was lately resumed under favorable promise, its originator having nevertheless successfully carried

through his other grand project—the cutting of the Suez Canal. By far the most remarkable international happening, however, of these fifty years gone by was the utterly unexpected, unpredicted, unprecedented, swift, and tremendous leap achieved by an Oriental people. For this sudden "arrival" of Japan looks tantamount to nothing less than the miraculous creation of another Western power of first rank in all the chief respects of civilized advancement. Beside this event the triumphant industrial ascent of the young German Empire without the aid of rich natural resources, and the yet more dazzling general inflorescence of the United States, stand absolutely dwarfed.

The Passing of Slavery

TWO new economic forces, peculiar to our time, are the trades unions, first asserting themselves in England, and the trusts, whose especial field of operation has been the United States. Another vigorous economic agency, Socialism, has risen to a commanding position, most prominently perhaps in

France, Germany, and Australia, and always carrying with it political strength and influence. The nations have almost all adopted universal military service, or else the maintenance of considerable permanent armies or fleets, kept up by correspondingly heavy fiscal taxation. Ironclads, torpedoes, and breech-loading ordnance and small arms were unknown prior to 1860. At that date, likewise, slavery or serfdom yet awaited governmental abolition in Russia, the North American Republic, Brazil, and various colonies. Women were less alive to the fact of their being born with the same rights as men; feminine participation in political, professional, and commercial activities (aside from manual labor) was of very small account. No international languages existed. Decimal currency and the metric system of weights and measures, though proposed soon after the French Revolution, had but in few places overcome the conservatism of mankind. And until the very close of this half-century did it remain for an American to achieve the long-attempted feat of discovering the North Pole.



A Frontispiece
By Charles Dana Gibson

For the Reader of Books

Conducted by ROWLAND THOMAS

YOUR true romancer is no middle-aged contriver of tales full of sound and fury, but a boy at the first flush, the *madrugada*, of manhood. For he passes all the world of his fancies in review, dealing with it as a very perfect gentle knight would, living his romances with a zest which his imitators strive hopelessly to simulate, and divining real values from their counterfeits instinctively. Building castles in Spain, not merely dwelling vegetative in them; doing great deeds, not blusteringly claiming their rewards; winning treasures, not fearfully possessing them; loving, not supinely being loved, are the motives and the ends of his imaginings.

Men in whom such idealization of activity withstood the assaults of disillusioning later years have made the great adventurers. Alexander, if he wept at all, wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. Cortez, too, was of the company, and Attila, perhaps, and many a Crusader; Columbus and Rajah Brooke, and whatever hairy, flat-browed blades they were who first straddled horse or hoisted sail, dipped paddle, and put out beyond the sea's rim. So was the contumacious man who became St. Paul.

It may well be that later generations, with a truer perspective than ours, will count Henry Morton Stanley in that level-eyed company. At any rate, to follow the story of his life, to see him successively orphaned workhouse drudge and hounded cabin-boy, cheerful factotum of a wholesale grocer and malarial keeper of a country store, soldier of the Confederacy, because of some nameless schoolgirl's biting jest, and starving prisoner of war, then full-fledged journalist, wide-ranging correspondent free of all continents, and finally "Bula Matari," Breaker of Rocks and Maker of Ways in Africa, is to see romance lived instead of written, to have for once a boy's airiest fancies of achievement equalled by fact. ("The Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley." The Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$5 net.)

Poetry

AND now we quail. Mr. Alfred Noyes's "Drake" lies before us, and we seek in vain for precedents in writing a paragraph of comment on an epic. When Homer smote his blooming lyre all men within sound of its thin twang and Homer's voice were their own critics. But their opinions have gone to the oblivion which blots reviewers' tags, as have contemporary assessments of the merits of Vergil, Dante, and even Milton. We must e'en brave it out alone, heartened by the assurance that though the poem may endure a thousand years, our words will not.

It seems a rash experiment to offer to a public accustomed to taking literary refreshment in the form of emergency rations a poem as long as an ordinary novel. Yet if Mr. Noyes hopes for popular success he may not be wholly unjustified, nor, we hope, disappointed. For his narrative has a certain epic surge in it, if not always an epic simplicity and grandeur; his blank verse, for the most part, is melodious; the songs of England, with which it is interspersed, show the virile sweetness which peeps out from time to time in

all English lyric poetry, from Shakespeare's time to Kipling's.

And if the figure of Sir Francis Drake seems at first sight a bit overgilded, dazzling to the eyes, it must be remembered that heroic poetry demands of its auditors imaginative sympathy. He who visualizes Heaven-defying Troy by comparison with Dr. Schliemann's diagrams, or sees the First Man in the light of the Law of Evolution, will miss the magic of his Homer and his Milton. ("Drake: an English Epic." Alfred Noyes. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$1.50 net.)

Dr. Van Dyke himself furnishes the best valuation of his "Poetry of Nature." He says: "The sixty Nature poems which I have chosen are full of various music. They utter the changing thoughts and feelings which are awakened in the heart of man by the procession of the seasons, the alternations of day and night, the balancing of the clouds and the journeyings of the winds, the vision of the sea and the stars, the silent blossoming and fading of the flowers, the fleeting masonry of the snow, the flight and the return of our little brothers of the air."

Those who care for these things will find a boon companion for the lamplit hours in this compilation from masters of English verse, sumptuously and felicitously illustrated with photographs. ("Poetry of Nature," selected by Henry Van Dyke. Doubleday, Page & Company, New York. \$2.50 net.)

Adventure

STANLEY came to his supreme test with the seriousness of a matured man conscious of heavy responsibilities. One wonders whether Sir Henry Ernest Shackleton—to give him his fresh birthday honors—has met the final test of his enthusiasm, perseverance, and intelligent hardihood as an explorer, or if he is in course of hardening still. Unless one reads between the lines, the record of his literally terrific journey on the roof of the Antarctic world might be the story of some exploit of sport, arduous but—amusing.

For men and women whose blood tingles to the call of the wild and of battle with the wild, we know of few more fascinating narratives in all the range of fiction than "The Heart of the Antarctic," a true story told with such simplicity that a boy of ten might read it understandingly, with such unpretentious power that the bulky volumes seem all too short. ("The Heart of the Antarctic." Henry Ernest Shackleton. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. 2 volumes. \$10 net.)

Miniatures

BECAUSE of a deft lightness and precision of touch which marks them, a charm which depends on form as much as substance, three bits of prose-writing may appropriately be mentioned next. "The Shadow Between His Shoulder-Blades" (by



Illustration for "The Hunt" by John Sloan

Joel Chandler Harris. Small, Maynard & Company, Boston. 90 cents net) is a tale of the Civil War with a red thread of fatalism running through it.

"Little Sister Snow" (by Frances Little. The Century Company, New York. \$1) is a very dainty, very pathetic little vision of a girl's hopeless love, set in a Japan that never quite was on land or sea, but might have been, so softly vivid is it.

"Julia Bride" (by Henry James. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$1.25), a fragment of comedy of that highest type which shows a tragic tinge beneath the surface luster, reveals Mr. James at his unexceptionable best as he presents the dilemma of a girl who is hopelessly pretty. It is a rare pleasure to meet him so; to penetrate for once the "verdurous glooms and winding-ways" of his fancy without forever being compelled to brush ticklesome cobwebs of words from before one's face.

Trifling—With a Vengeance

UNDOUBTEDLY the late Mr. Samuel Richardson, who found life too solid an apple to be bitten into in less than six-volume chunks and conscientiously Fletcherized to pulp, would have disapproved of "Lady Méchante," an achievement by which Mr. Gelett Burgess puts himself *hors concours* as the madcap of our generation. A more deliciously irresponsible piece of apparent foolery remains to be done—with no one but Mr. Burgess capable of doing it.

But underneath his laughter the author takes his trifling seriously, indulging in caustic though good-humored satire of society. Therefore he has produced a book to be read for three excellent reasons—the fun of it; the manner of it; and the substance of it. ("Lady Méchante," by Gelett Burgess. The Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50 net.)

Ghouls for Art's Sake

HERMANN SUDERMANN'S novel, "The Song of Songs," in its English translation, the publishers compare to Daudet's "Sappho"—with more truth than sometimes lies in similes made for advertising's sake. Both books depict the thing that Hogarth drew, a harlot's progress, tracing it with a cold, uncompromising veracity which should have little consolation in it for either sentimental or prurient readers. Indeed, one wonders what readers such a treatment of such a theme is intended to attract.

Yet if a sculptor, qualified to beautify whatever model he chose from all the range of life in action and repose, selected a cadaver—not a dead human body composed conventionally, and robbed, for the peaceful sleep of death, but a naked corpse, half-revolting, half-pitiful in its parody of humanity, wholly a thing to pass with kindly averted eyes, unless some motive loftier than curiosity bade one look—and modeled that with utter fidelity, he would find admirers ready to applaud his audacious skill and never question his good—taste, let us say, since to bring in breeding in these liberally becultured days is a mark of snobbishness.

Sudermann, working with words instead of clay, modeling painstakingly, not a mere body, but a woman's soul stripped bare of life, the one thing that lends soul or body beauty, will find admirers, too.



A Page of Sketches
By Oliver Herford

Admitting his great power, we nevertheless decline to be counted in their number, for a reason suggested by the title of this paragraph. ("The Song of Songs," by Hermann Sudermann. B. W. Huebsch, New York. \$1.40 net.)

America—Problems and Opportunities

OCCASIONALLY we have the pleasure of mentioning some book which is dynamic in quality, in which a vital force resides which makes reading less a recreation or an ingestion of information than an impetus to one's own thought. Such was Dr. Dole's "Ethics of Progress." Such another is Mr. Herbert Croly's "The Promise of American Life."

Instead of indulging, as the title might lead one to expect, in platitudinous forecasts of the ineffable future of the Republic, Mr. Croly confines himself to a searching critique of its spiritual foundations; to an unflinching analysis of the dilemma whose horns are individual liberty of action and equality of opportunity and privilege; and to a tentative program for reconciling these two apparently irreconcilable ideals. Few readers, probably, will be ready

to accept either his premises or his conclusions outright. That matters little, for the argument is so trenchant and so pertinent that whether one agrees or not, one is bound to weigh it carefully, not by comparison with standard formulas, but with the facts that confront whatever eyes are open.

We commend the book especially to the attention of Mr. Aldrich, of Mr. Cannon, and of whatever citizens agree or disagree with either of those gentlemen on any subject, from the state of the crops to the metaphysical implications of the word "downward." ("The Promise of American Life," by Herbert Croly. The Macmillan Company. \$2 net.)

The Tang of Life

TO NOTE a resemblance between Sudermann's manner and that of Mr. Jack London in "Martin Eden" is to say too much and too little. Here again is a detachment just as unsparing if not quite as cynical, which lends to the pages at times the effect of hard brilliancy, like the glitter of diamonds, which characterizes thorough-going French realism—the realism of De Maupassant, not of Zola.

But Mr. London is much more than a realist. He is an inflexible idealist of the militant, not the mystical, type, which must have its dreams realized in fact or charge the universe with the repudiation of its debts, as Martin Eden does. A book with the tang of life in it. ("Martin Eden," by Jack London. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.50.)

America—A Background

OF PARTICULAR interest as a background for the consideration of present-day problems on this continent is Mr. A. Maurice Low's "The American People," the preliminary volume of a work in which the author undertakes a study of Americans as a distinct race of men. Though occupied almost wholly with a survey of his historical foundations, and offering therefore little that is wholly new, Mr. Low here packs into small compass an exceedingly suggestive summary of the psychological and spiritual ingredients which the original colonies contributed to the compounding of a new nation. ("The American People," by A. Maurice Low. The Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.25 net.)

A Suppressed Interview

Some Things Speaker Cannon's Friend Said Which the "Item" Did Not Print

THE "Item" is an afternoon newspaper published in New Orleans whose excellence in the quality of readableness we have frequently had occasion to note. It may be that the "Item's" young men include among them an unusual proportion of the French element which is characteristic of Louisiana; in any event, what they write is nearer than most newspapers in America to the lucid vivacity of Paris journalism. The "Item," it will be remembered, was the paper which printed Senator McEnery's apologia and explanation of his fidelity to Senator Aldrich. Another "Item" reporter has lately been interviewing Uncle Joe on his recent trip to New Orleans. We quote verbatim—or as near verbatim as is permitted us by the reporter's hesitancy concerning some fundamental elements of Uncle Joe's vocabulary. The "Item's" interview reads:

"Declining to discuss COLLIER'S WEEKLY and its vigorous campaign against the politics and economics of which he is the arch-protagonist, he later intimated that if he cared he could unfold a tale that would completely discredit Collier's. The Speaker's conversation was too freely spiced with swear words to permit of verbatim quotation in print.

"What do you think of COLLIER'S and its campaign?" the reporter asked. "Do you think there is any special object in it?"

"This young man wants to know what I think about COLLIER'S," said Mr. Cannon to Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, who had taken a seat at the table. Senator Stephenson looked at Mr. Cannon uncomprehendingly, and the Speaker turned again to the reporter.

"I do not care to criticize COLLIER'S," he said, frowning at the cards—possibly at the thought of The National Weekly. "I do not read Collier's blankety paper! Let Collier continue his campaign, whether it is good, bad, or indifferent."

"Being proffered a cigar by the newspaper man, Mr. Cannon looked at it with a cold and critical eye, and gently stating that he had a grip full in his stateroom, placed it on the table. He then sang a few lines of which the reporter heard only, 'You do not know how dry I am,' and continued his solitaire game. In a few minutes and without any solicitation from the interested group around him, he said in a soliloquizing tone:

"I could talk about Collier, but I will not," and as the reporter placed his pencil to the paper, ejaculated: "Stop! No more of that!"

"Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, a keen-eyed, clear-lined person of the urban type, who had introduced himself as 'a plain man of the people,' looked 'knowingly' at Uncle Joe and said, without taking his gaze from Uncle Joe's:

"We could tell some funny tales about Collier if we wanted to, couldn't we?"

"Uncle Joe looked back with the faintest curl of a smile on his lips and said nothing.

"Senator Smoot just then received a fruit cake and cut it for the crowd. Mr. Cannon, when invited to have a piece, replied: 'I am not prepared to meet my Lord and Maker.' Later, as the solitaire grew faster and the conversation more general, he became prepared and ate it all. Asked for a

Weir of Rantoul, Illinois, who whispered often in Uncle Joe's ear with a most confidential manner, then proposed that he have a cup of hot water and go to bed. It was 1.30. Mr. Cannon drank the hot water and retired, after giving some statistics on the number of hours he had listened to 'damned yawp.'

"Mr. Weir, after Mr. Cannon had retired, drew the reporter's attention and, seating himself some distance from the table where Congressman Roberts and Senator Smoot remained, inquired about New Orleans, the place and people, paying a glowing eulogy to Southern hospitality."

As printed in the "Item," the interview ends at this point. From the reporter who wrote it, however, we learn there was more.

Whether from exigencies of space, or consideration for the feelings of a contemporary, the "Item" failed to print the following remarks from that member of Uncle Joe's entourage who had lately tucked the venerable old gentleman tenderly to bed with a cup of hot water. What space the "Item" denied, we freely give. The world is entitled to whatever information Mr. Cannon or his friends can give concerning COLLIER'S and its motives:

"What do you think is behind COLLIER'S campaign against the 'conservatives'?" the reporter asked. Mr. Weir, assuming the same confidential tone in which he spoke with the Speaker during the half-hour at the card-table, said:

"Well, we think Collier is after a piece of money." Then, watching the reporter closely, he continued: "At least, I think it."

"The reporter called his attention to the fact that Collier is supposed to be a wealthy man and that it would hardly be discreet on his part to attempt to blackmail such big men.

"Oh, anyhow, Collier is supposed to be up against it financially. As you say, he has spent a fortune boosting his circulation and is doubtless hard pushed. He has roasted a good many big men in the East."

"Do you seriously think he has such an object in view?"

"Why not?" replied Mr. Weir. "There are all sorts of stories going around about Collier's."

"Mr. Weir then went into a discussion of the fight on Mr. Cannon, giving assurances that there was no chance whatever of unseating him as Speaker of the House."



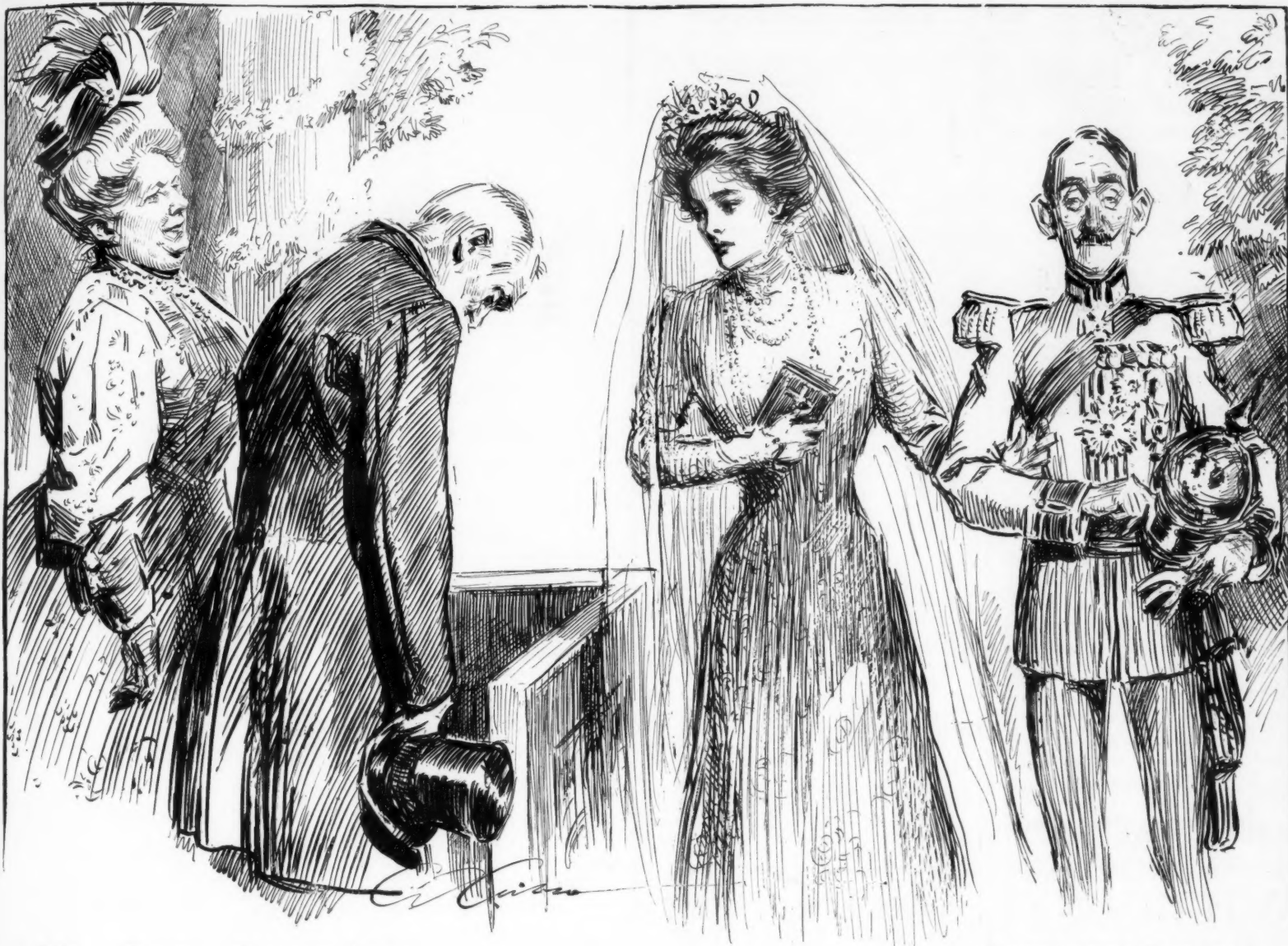
Uncle Joe plays solitaire and delivers occasional aphorisms on the subject of his favorite weekly paper

copy of his New Orleans speech, he said he never made any manuscript for speeches. Ending a solitaire game, he said: 'Thus endeth the chapter,' with ministerial solemnity very much in contrast with the vigorous language that made his discourse so picturesque.

"He described a gambling solitaire played at French Lick Springs, the player buying the deck for fifty-two dollars and getting so many dollars back for each point gained, but declared he had never been to the place and never gambled. Senator Stephenson proposing a game of seven-up, Uncle Joe pleaded ignorance of the game. Postmaster

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His Only Daughter

A Tax on Foreign Marriages

One Way to Collect a Percentage of Noblemen's Winnings for the State

By JAMES W. GERARD, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York

THE little American heiresses, strolling arm in arm up the Rue de la Paix, peering into the shop windows, and laughingly picking out the kind of crown they would like on their belongings, are becoming quite an economic problem.

In recent years but a few female inheritors of swollen American fortunes have seen fit to marry in their own land. Why this is so is another story. The ruling factors are: The fascination of life abroad; the desire to become like a princess in a story-book; the lines of servants calling "My lady" or "Madame la Princesse"; the rows of welcoming tenantry; the picturesque, if unsanitary, old castles, and the foreign men themselves, in gay uniforms or becoming national costume, who neither toil nor spin, but are able to devote their time to learning foreign tongues, the graces of life, and the gentle art of winning women. Against one of these young nobles who has probably maintained close relations with the sharpest women of both the worlds of Europe since he was seventeen, what chance has the American youth who, up to twenty-two, was rushing down the side-lines in rapt pursuit of an inflated pigskin, and after that age returns tired at night to the family home, grubby with the rubbings of ancient law-books or the dust of the stock exchange or factory? Foreign marriages may be happy—they are not often so, but that is not the theme of this article.

The Brides Should Pay Their Tax

CLAIM that money should be spent where it was made. That if these girls choose to become absentee landlords and draw what now amounts to a great annual tribute from the United States, to spend it abroad on amiable Italians or

high-priced Highlanders, that they should pay a tax.

There is no absolute right to property—morally. Obligations go with riches. English squires deem it a duty to reside on their lands and care for their simple tenantry. Because the English owners of land in Ireland would not reside on their estates and spend in Ireland the money drawn from its soil, the British Parliament, by a great act of natural justice, is taking their land from them—condemning it as we condemn land for a railroad or a public park—and handing it over to the Irish tenants. I am told that in Denmark a surtax is put on those who do not reside on their country estates for a certain period in each year. Miss Goellet of New York marries the Duke of Roxburghe. She draws an income of probably over half a million dollars annually from New York real estate. What a difference it would make to the doctors, lawyers, farmers, dentists, theaters, charities, automobile sellers, horse dealers, milliners, florists, dressmakers, jewelers, butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers, if that income were spent here instead of in Great Britain. I give but one instance out of hundreds. So, if our women want the luxury of a fascinating Frenchman or a beautiful Britisher, they must pay for it. How? Here is a simple plan: A woman who marries an alien becomes by law an alien. An alien has no constitutional right to take or hold property here. The State may annex any condition it pleases to the inheriting of property by an alien. Not until 1896 was the last alien law repealed in the State of New York. Formerly, in that State, an alien could only inherit land by coming here to reside and filing a declaration of intention to become a citizen. So there is

nothing new, nothing unconstitutional in the law I propose. Many States to-day have a transfer or succession tax of from one to five per cent on all property inherited, whether through a will or by descent.

I propose when an alien inherits property by will or descent from a resident of any State that there shall be imposed a State transfer or inheritance tax as follows:

Where the amount inherited is over \$100,000 and less than \$500,000, ten per cent.

Where the amount inherited is over \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000, fifteen per cent.

Where the amount inherited is over \$1,000,000 and less than \$2,000,000, twenty per cent.


Where the amount inherited is over \$2,000,000, twenty-five per cent.

A Bill for the Next Legislature


THE same tax should also apply to transfers of property made to aliens by living residents of the State, under pain of fine and imprisonment to the resident if the tax be not paid. Of course, if the old gentleman chooses to settle money on his daughter before she marries, this money will escape taxation. But this is unusual; if there is a settlement before marriage, it is usually made on the alien husband-to-be. If the transfer be made by the father before he dies to his daughter, who is married to an alien, the tax will apply and, if dodged, can be collected out of the estate remaining, as the alien could not be reached by the arm of local law.

I propose, if these principles are approved by the public, to submit bills embodying them to the New York Legislature at its next session.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



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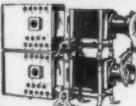
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In this illustrated national weekly all the important news of the world is stated clearly, fairly, briefly, for busy readers. Non-partisan, reliable. Unique foreign summaries, popular novels condensed, odd sketches, home diversions—many original features of rare interest. Slightly and entertaining—this paper for the home. Send 15c now for 13 weeks to Pathfinder, Wash., D. C.

The Pathfinder
EVERY WEEK
THE NATIONAL NEWS REVIEW

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

Teaching by Correspondence

The Spread of the System and the Scope of Its Benefits

IN TEACHING by correspondence there are schools and schools. And the distinction between them lies largely in the good faith with which they are conducted. An article in COLLIER'S some months ago had the effect of throwing cold water on the whole idea of correspondence teaching, and put narrow limitations on the number of subjects which can be taught, with any degree of success whatever, in this way. The same article, in distinguishing between schools which are honestly conducted and those which are not, performed a useful service, for the correspondence-school idea has been seized by a brood of frauds, which make the work of the honest schools more difficult; but so far as this article created distrust in the essential idea of instruction by correspondence, it put an unfortunate and undeserved stumbling-block in the path of an extremely useful movement. Ex-President Eliot of Harvard has said that "so long as a large majority of American children go to work at thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen years of age, correspondence schools will continue to have a valuable function."

University Degrees

AS TO what are the subjects in which effective instruction can or can not be given by correspondence, the best available evidence is furnished by the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin. The University of Chicago teaches these subjects by correspondence:

Philosophy, psychology, political economy, history, sociology, Greek, Latin, German, French, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, botany, pathology, bacteriology, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, music.

In all these subjects, except music, the University of Chicago gives official university credits to students who complete the courses; and a student may use his work done in this way to get his degree the same as if he had done the work in residence at the university.

In addition to the subjects taught by correspondence at Chicago are these, in which instruction through correspondence is given in the University of Wisconsin:

Italian, Spanish, commercial law (including contracts, partnerships, sales, agency, insurance and probate law), chemistry (qualitative analysis), principles of banking, accounting, calculus, pharmacy (including toxicology), international law, constitutional law.

These two lists cover a very wide range; they include subjects in which instruction by correspondence would seem to be very difficult. Whoever, therefore, draws narrow lines as to what are and are not the subjects in which effective instruction can be given by correspondence, is in opposition to the judgment and experience of two of the best universities in the United States.

A Practical Curriculum

THESE two universities teach by correspondence with unquestioned success. They charge fixed fees for their courses, and, to a limited extent, they advertise for pupils. Between these and the large number of correspondence schools which advertise widely in popular periodicals there is no distinction in principle, except that the latter are organized on a commercial basis, to make money. Among this latter class of schools there is the widest latitude. A few exist clearly in bad faith and have little purpose except to get the students' money. Some others have been started with good intentions, but are not organized with sufficient skill to give adequate service.

Excluding the two universities already mentioned, among the institutions organized wholly on a commercial basis, the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton are admitted to be the largest and best known. The subjects taught by the Scranton institution are:

Architecture, arts and crafts, banking, boiler-makers' drawing, chemistry, civil engineering, civil service, commerce, drawing, advertising, electrical engineering, electrical operating courses, electrotherapeutics, English branches, farm machinery, French, gas-engines, German, languages, law, lettering and sign painting, locomotive running, marine engineering, mathematics and mechanics, mechanical engineering, mines, monument workers' drawing, navigation, pedagogy, plumbing, heating, and ventilation, refrigeration, sheet-metal work, shop practice courses, Spanish, steam engineering, structural engineering, surveying and mapping, telephone and telegraph en-



How they shone—those old folks—
at a function or reception—
But oh! what they missed
in their lack of all
conception of a food so good as

Unedda Biscuit

The Soda Cracker that makes
our days the best of days.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

A MAN'S importance
is measured by the
value of his time.
Most successful men are
"cranks" on punctuality,
for they know the meaning
of a minute.
The more valuable
time the more necessary
the accuracy of the



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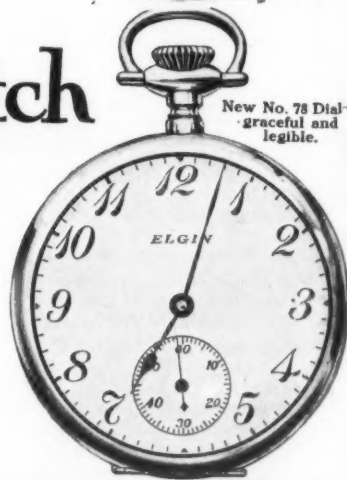
G. M. WHEELER Model 16 Size

Pendant Winding and Setting. Seventeen jewels. Ruby and sapphire balance and center jewels. Compensating balance. Breguet hairspring, with micrometric regulator. Adjusted to temperature, isochronism, three positions. Patent recoiling click and self-locking setting device. Dust ring. Plates damaskeened. Engraving inlaid with gold. Open face and hunting cases.

In Filled Gold Cases, \$30 and up.
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Other Elgin models at other prices according to grade of movement and case.
All Elgin models are sold by jewelers everywhere, and are fully guaranteed.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY,
Elgin, Illinois.



New No. 73 Dial—
graceful and
legible.

HOW YOU CAN EARN \$300 OR MORE A MONTH



One box ball alley costing \$150, took in \$413 the first fifty-one days at Sullivan, Indiana. Two other alleys costing \$350, took in \$1,372.95 in five months. Four large alleys costing \$840, took in \$1,845.20 in fifty-nine days, more than \$300 a month. Why not start in this business in your own town? Both men and women go wild with enthusiasm; bring their friends, form clubs and play for hours. Players set pins with leverage and play for hours. Alleys can be set up or taken down quickly. Write for illustrated booklet explaining EASY PAYMENT PLAN. Send for it today.

AMFRICAN BOX RAIL CO., 318 Van Buren Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

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For Savings and Trust Funds

To Net 5%

The bonds of a Company that has been in business for **eighty-five** years.

Assets **five** times the total amount of the bonds.

Net quick cash assets **three** times the total amount of the bonds.

Net earnings **ten** times the maximum annual interest charges.

Business fundamental and permanent.

These bonds are issued under our usual plan, maturing in annual series from one to fifteen years, and we recommend them for funds requiring absolute safety of principal.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

181 La Salle Street, Chicago

Write your name and address in the lower margin of this advertisement, cut it out, mail it to us, and we will send you our Circular No. 662 P, describing these bonds.

[26]

The Mortgage Behind the Bond

Every experienced and responsible investment banking firm appreciates that the integrity of the mortgage is of vital importance to every bondholder. This will serve to explain why such firms employ attorneys well qualified to pass upon the form of a mortgage, as well as the legality of a bond issue.

Moreover, before underwriting an issue of bonds for any corporation, experienced and responsible investment banking firms have the property examined by competent engineers, and the books and accounts scrutinized by certified public accountants. Furthermore, in many cases, with the object of safeguarding permanently the investments of interested clients, a member of the banking firm becomes a director of the corporation.

Our Bond Circular No. 903 describes several issues of sound investment bonds secured upon properties of demonstrated value and earning power. The bonds yield from about 4% to 6% per cent, which, in our judgment, is approximately the highest rate of income now available from bonds combining safety of principal and a reasonably broad market.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers

William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch Offices: Albany, N.Y. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.
Members New York Stock Exchange

6 to 7 Per Cent Net Income

WE specialize in the stocks of old established, successful industrial corporations.

Our clients are netting 6 to 7 per cent on their investments, and none of them has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on purchases made from us.

Send for descriptive booklet and list of offerings.

The Geiger-Jones Co.

205 North Market St. Canton, Ohio

Choose the Safe Investment

There is no form of security quite so safe and sure as a First Mortgage on Improved City Property. No other investment offers so liberal an income with such ample security.

We offer you First Mortgages on improved and modern properties in one of the wealthiest cities of its size in the United States.

We safeguard you in every possible way. The loan never exceeds 50% of a very conservative valuation, and then only on properties that promise appreciation in value.

These mortgages range in amounts from \$1,000 up. Write for our mortgage book—it gives you the unbiased facts.

Munger Realty and Investment Co.

Capital and Surplus, \$135,000.00

525 Francis Street (2) St. Joseph, Mo.

A Sample of Page Fence FREE!

Send for an actual sample of the world-famous Page Woven Wire Fence. See the Basic Open Hearth Page Wire—the strongest fence wire in existence! See the wonderful Page Knot—the knot that can't come off! Get a Free copy of the Quarter-Centennial Catalog of Page Fence, explaining its amazing durability, elasticity and economy. Just a postal. Address

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 2108, Adrian, Mich.

PRINT Your Own
Cards, circulars, book, newspaper, Press \$6. Larger \$18. Rotary \$60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPs, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

engineering, textiles, window trimming and mercantile decoration.

Comparison of this with the lists taught by the University of Wisconsin and Chicago leaves no question that if one group of subjects can be taught successfully the other can. Indeed, the probability of success is greater in the case of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, because their courses are largely connected with the occupations of the students. Their students are chiefly ambitious men in the lower grades of a trade, seeking, through technical training, the higher grades. Their problem, in the majority of instances, is, not to make a railroad engineer out of raw material, but to make a better railroad man out of one already in the service. In fact, only practical railroad men are permitted to enroll in the railroad courses. As a matter of fact, the present writer is willing to make the statement, based upon personal investigation, that the International Correspondence Schools do teach successfully the subjects they undertake. No one can conclude such an examination without the conviction that this institution is a real force in American civilization.

The International Correspondence Schools of Scranton have taught upward of a million students. It is safe to say that those men had no other educational opportunity. If they had not taken the correspondence courses they would have taken none. And it is equally probable that the time spent in study would otherwise have been wasted or worse. It is not too much to say that these schools have been a powerful moral influence.

To cast doubt upon the movement for conscientious correspondence education is intellectual snobishness. One fundamental aspect of it is expressed by the University of Chicago in its catalogue:

"Obviously, self-reliance, initiative, perseverance, accuracy, and kindred qualities are peculiarly encouraged and developed by this method of instruction."

The same thought was expressed by Colonel Charles W. Larned, U. S. A., Professor of Applied Geometry at West Point Military Academy, in an address to the faculty of the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton:

"You deal with those who seek because they desire, and you thus eliminate the element of reluctance, apathy, and evasion, which constitute the curse of education."



Watch the Other Americas

PRESIDENT TAFT'S message contained these words:

"To-day, more than ever before, American capital is seeking investment in foreign countries, and American products are more and more generally seeking foreign markets."

He proposes the creation of a Pan-American bank to encourage trade with Central and South America, and it is the well-understood policy of the State Department to discourage in those countries political rows, like the revolution in Nicaragua, that tend to frighten capital. In the financial gossip of New York it has been all but settled that a great Latin-American bank will be established by the cooperation of the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., three powerful banking organizations that are said to be working in such close harmony that a new "Central Bank" to mean to the United States what the Bank of England means to Great Britain, is likely to result from their merger.

The signs that our capital is ready to flow southward into our neighbors' enterprises are abundant. Soon the average investor will have to concern himself with finding out the nature and value of securities based on Central and South American collateral.

Which?

FROM a small town in Arkansas comes this query:

"EDITOR COLLIER'S,

"Dear Sir—What would you advise a young man to do with \$500—invest it or take a short trip to Europe?"

Invest it, and, later, make a leisurely trip to Europe. Some time ago this department invited its readers to contribute brief, specific accounts of investment experiences as an aid in answering queries like that from the Arkansas youth. Here is one from a man in Texas who began with \$150:

"I selected a nice building lot, one block from the car line, one block from the main

An Exceptional Issue of 6% Bonds Secured by a Thousand Farms

Here are brief facts about one current issue of Irrigation Bonds. They will illustrate what ideal security lies back of such bonds when the issues are rightly selected.

The Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co. owns one of the largest irrigated fruit land projects in the world. The Company is composed of well known men who are wealthy, experienced and capable. The land to be watered consists of about 40,000 acres in the heart of our greatest fruit belt—in the famous apple region of the Pacific Northwest.

A large part of the valley has been under irrigation for many years, so the possibilities of the land have been demonstrated. Fruit land in the valley has lately sold as high as \$1,000 per acre.

The water rights are unassailable, and the total water supply is more than sufficient for all needs. For the irrigable land is distinctly limited by the mountainous bounds of the valley.

\$2,500,000 Invested

The Irrigation Company has invested in the project about \$2,500,000, or about twice the total bond issue. And the bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the property which the Irrigation Company owns.

The bonds are additionally secured by first liens on the lands and the orchards watered. These liens are given by individual land owners in payment for the land and the water rights. Forty per cent of the price is paid down, and the balance, secured by the liens, is payable in annual installments.

To secure each \$1,000 bond there are deposited with a Trust Company as trustee \$1,400 of these first liens on farm land.

The average price at which this land has been sold is about \$200 per acre. The minimum price at present is \$250 per acre. Yet the bond issue is limited to \$30 per acre, or to less than one-sixth the average selling price of the land.

Double Security

Thus the bonds have double security. The first is a mortgage on all the prop-

First National Bank Bldg. Chicago
50 Congress St., Boston
111 Broadway, New York
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco

This Morris Chair on 5 Days' Trial

This is the only strictly automatic Morris Chair made—and by far the most comfortable chair to be had. Its back moves with your back—stops just where you desire—and all without even pressing a button or setting a ratchet. The foot-rest pulls out and sets in any position you want, or can be pushed up into the seat entirely out of sight. Some styles have a magazine rack or book shelves on the side—others have a secret box for concealing small articles.

The Kelly Automatic Morris Chair
is as beautiful as it is comfortable and handy. It's made of the best quarter-sawn oak, thoroughly seasoned, and is upholstered in genuine leather. We can supply any style in any finish. But you'll have to see the chair to really appreciate it. We want to let you try a Kelly chair right there in your own home, absolutely free. As we have over sixty different styles, write for our free catalog and send us the name of your furniture dealer. With the catalog we will send you a coupon which will authorize your dealer to let you have any Kelly Chair you want absolutely free, for five days' trial. But write today, as we can offer you bargains now that we cannot offer you later.

J. A. KELLY & BROS., Box 13, CLINTON, IOWA

Popular because of its quality, fit and comfort

"Prosknit"
(This label on every garment)

Summer Underwear

For BOYS 25c per garment 50c For MEN 50c Union Suits \$1.00

Buy it next Summer

CHALMERS KNITTING CO. Amsterdam, N. Y.

AFTER SHAVING USE

POND'S EXTRACT

RELIEVES IRRITATION—PREVENTS INFLAMMATION—ASSURES COMFORT.

Write for Booklet "Shaving Essentials"

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, New York, N. Y.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

Every genuine Chocolate Bud has the name WILBUR stamped on its base.

You may be easily deceived in the form, but never in the substance of

WILBUR'S CHOCOLATE BUDS

There is skill enough anywhere to mould chocolate to look like Wilbur's Chocolate Buds; but no other manufacturer has matched the taste that can never be forgotten.

At dealer's—or we will send a pound box prepaid for \$1, or a 1/4 lb. box for 30c and your dealer's address.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Inc., 235 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia

There are as many grades of cocoa as of coffee. Each one will suit somebody. You should use nothing but the best—WILBUR'S.

\$1.00 DOWN

BURROWES BILLIARD & POOL TABLE

\$1 down puts into your home any table worth from \$6 to \$15. \$2 a month pays balance. Higher priced Tables on correspondingly easy terms. We supply all cues, balls, etc., free.

BECOME AN EXPERT AT HOME

The BURROWES HOME BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first instalment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalog.

THE E. T. BURROWES COMPANY, 414 Center St., Portland, Maine

LABLACHE

FACE POWDER

THE WOMAN WHO KNOWS

that her good looks—her success in society—depend chiefly on her complexion, uses always that greatest of beautifiers, Lablache. It keeps the skin smooth and velvety. Prevents redness, roughness and chaps caused by winter winds, and imparts to its users the appearance of perennial youth.

Refuse substitutes. They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink or Cream, 80c. a box, of druggists or by mail. Send 10c. for sample box.

BEN. LEVY CO.
French Perfumers, Dept. 24
125 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.

LEARN PLUMBING

A trade that will make you independent for life. Hours shorter—Pay Bigger—Demand Greater than any other trade. You need no previous experience. Our practical methods enable you in a few months to hold position as skilled plumber or conduct your own business. Catalog sent free.

ST. LOUIS TRADES SCHOOL
4445 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

BIG PAY SHORT HOURS

AGENTS 200% PROFIT

Handy, Automatic **HAME FASTENER**

Replaces with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.

F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 729 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

\$1.00 A MONTH

BUYS THIS SEWING MACHINE

We will sell you a high-grade, drop-head, Sew Easy Sewing Machine for \$1.00 a month. We guarantee each machine for Ten years. We ship direct from the factory. We do not sell to stores and we have no agents. We can save you fully one-half. You get the machine at once and use it while you are paying for it and it only costs you about 3 cents a day. We have many special features in our machine such as short needles which don't break easily. Our shuttles hold half again as much thread as the old spring tension shuttle. We can't tell all the good points in this advertisement, and we couldn't afford to send you a machine on the small dollar a month plan unless we gave big value and low prices. We want you to write us today, saying: "Please send me circulars and full particulars about your 'dollar a month' Sewing Machine offer."

FACTORY PRICES

SAVE FULLY ONE HALF

SHEFFIELD MFG. CO.
Dept. 45, 1421 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

speedway, and between a rapidly growing addition and the main portion of a city of 40,000 inhabitants. I paid \$50 cash and gave two equal notes for the remainder, one and two years' time, with 'on or before' privilege.

"Ten days before I was able to meet my last obligation on the lot I advertised for a first-class carpenter to work during his spare time. I had several replies, but picked on a leading contractor's head carpenter who, I found, did not own the house in which he lived. I showed him my lot, which was closer to his work by ten minutes than where he was living, also closer to the car line. I proposed to him to furnish material for a six-room house, on the plans of which I had already put considerable thought, if he would erect it for the free use of it for twenty months. He accepted my proposition.

"Material for the house was secured by executing a mechanic's lien and selling it through the carpenter to a private investor, giving long-time notes at a low rate of interest. The carpenter purchased the lumber, etc., in his own name as a contractor and gave me the advantage of his five per cent commission. The rent of the house will pay off the obligation for materials in four years from the time the carpenter removed from the premises, and will leave me in possession of a \$2,500 house on a \$150 investment, which at interest at ten per cent for the period of five and one-half years, the length of time invested, would amount to less than \$300. I have had several nice offers, but it will not pay me to sell so long as the property continues to increase in value."

Using \$500 a Year

IN CONTRAST to the experience of the man who built the house is this short account of a Kansas City investor's wise use of a saving of \$500 a year:

"I bought eighty acres of raw land, on which I believed alfalfa hay would grow, at \$10 an acre, paying a third down, balance in five years and interest at six per cent. Then I paid \$1.50 an acre for breaking forty acres and \$1 an acre for seeding it to Kafir corn; the seed cost \$6.67. Harvesting cost \$2 an acre, thrashing three cents a bushel, and storage for the crop \$25. My first crop was twenty bushels an acre. At the end of the year my account stood:

INCOME	
100 bushels sold for seed.....	\$100
700 bushels at 50 cents a bushel.....	350
40 acres of fodder.....	40
	\$490
EXPENSE	
First payment on land.....	\$266.67
Breaking and seeding.....	100.00
Seed.....	6.67
Heading corn.....	80.00
Thrashing.....	24.00
Storage and selling cost.....	25.00
	\$502.34

"I had at the end of the year paid a third of the cost of my land, had half of it in shape for almost any kind of crop, and was out only \$12.34. The land, of course, is increasing in value."

News About the Porcupine

"**JOHN SCHULTZ**, a miner employed the past summer by the Porcupine Gold Mining Company on the company's big flume, forty miles from Haynes, Alaska, complains that a check drawn by the company, a \$1,000,000 corporation, for the amount of his summer's wages, \$314.73, will not be paid by the Scandinavian-American Bank, upon which it is drawn. He says that 150 other employees are in the same fix.

"The Scandinavian-American Bank will not honor the checks for the reason that the deposit of the Porcupine Gold Mining Company now amounts to only eight cents."

In this extract from the Seattle "Daily Times" of October 25, 1909, we fulfil an obligation to let our readers know more about a company that received extensive editorial notice in three numbers of COLLEIER'S in May, 1907. A sentence—"Dividends of 25% are assured from the first year's operation on the company's entire capitalization, and thereafter as high as, and possibly more than, 50% per annum"—caught our eye in an advertisement that misused the name of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York City. That dividend prediction sounded—well, extravagant. To reassure us, C. D. Knapp, then syndicate manager, referred us to a number of bank officials who were in the syndicate. Among them was J. F. Lane, cashier of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle, who wired to COLLEIER'S that he was associated with one of the promoters of the Porcupine Company.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

2 lb and 5 lb Sealed Boxes!

BEST SUGAR FOR TEA AND COFFEE.

LUMO KEROSENE BURNER

Burns a mantle like gas making a gas light from kerosene. Odorless, noiseless and absolutely safe. Produces 160 candle power 16 hours on one quart of kerosene. Best and easiest light on the eyes. Gives a pure, white light. Requires no generating light as any lamp, and you have a perfect light instantly. Burner fits any lamp, including the famous Rayo. Nothing cumbersome or unsightly. Used everywhere in best homes. Satisfaction guaranteed.

We want agents everywhere. Big money made by hustlers. Buy two and sell one, getting yours free. Then sell to your friends and neighbors. Write today for free catalog.

JOHN S. NOEL CO.
109 Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1910 bicycle. Write for Special Offer.

Finest Guaranteed 1910 Models... \$10 to \$27

with Coaster-brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1908 & 1909 Models all of best makes \$7 to \$12

100 Second-Hand Wheels \$3 to \$8

All makes and models, good as new

Great Factory Clearing Sale. We Ship On Approval without a cent down, pay the freight and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, mudguards, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogues and offer. Write now.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. T-64, CHICAGO

Learn Telegraphy

MORSE and WIRELESS

At My Practical School. Demand for operators from Railroads and Wireless Co. greater than supply. Graduates assisted. We occupy our own large modern building. R.R. train wireless complete wireless station. Endorsed by Railroad and Western Union Officials. Exclusive Methods. Teachers are practical experts. Living expenses earned. Easy payments. Catalogs Free.

GEORGE H. DODGE, Pres., Dodge's Institute, Established 1874 5th St., Valparaiso, Ind.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS

We have had 25 years' experience growing Mushrooms

MEN AND WOMEN

Write today for our new big 82 page free booklet and learn how to grow mushrooms for big profits in cellars, stables, sheds, etc. Surprising returns from small space with little expense. Markets waiting for all you can raise. Previous experience unnecessary. We make and sell the best spawn and teach you our methods free.

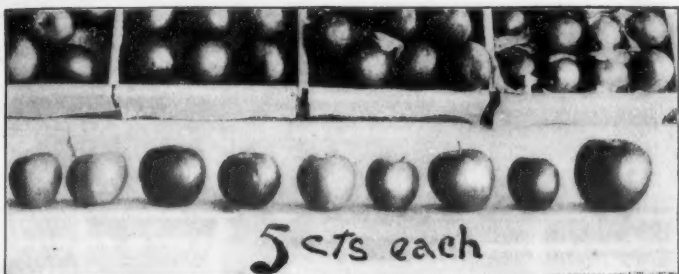
National Spawn & Mushroom Co. Dept. 54, Boston, Mass.

SQUAB 1910 BOOK FREE

Mated pair kissing—Eggs to squabs in 4 weeks

Write for handsome 1910 Free Book, how to make money breeding squabs. Cloth-bound book now 303 pages, 114 illus. It's great. We take subscriptions for the new splendid National Squab Magazine (monthly). Specimen copy 10c.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 325 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.



Which Would You Choose?

IF YOU saw a row of apples, every one differing in size, ripeness and color, and all for sale at the same price, wouldn't you choose the best? Why not do the same thing when you buy fire insurance? The cost of insurance is substantially the same in all companies, but what you get for your money varies as much as the apples in this row.

Choose the **Hartford Fire Insurance Company**. For 99 years it has paid every honest loss, big and little. Its reputation is unexcelled. It is the best fire insurance apple of them all and its policies cost no more than those of inferior quality. **Why not use the same good judgment in buying insurance that you do in buying goods for your store, clothes for your family, or even in such a trivial matter as buying apples from the fruit stand?**



And the next time you insure, Insure in the Hartford Agents Everywhere

Parrish "Wonder Tales" Prints



Wonder Tales, No. 1
Circe's Palace

Send for handsome catalogue containing nearly 175 illustrations in half-tone and line engraving—exact reproductions in black and white of original drawings that have appeared in Collier's. Price 15 cents.

These pictures, eight in number, which have been so greatly admired as they appeared in Collier's, are now offered to the public as prints suitable for framing.

These new pictures by Maxfield Parrish are rich color interpretations of the ancient race-legends and are destined to vie in popularity with the Arabian Nights Tales. All the beauty and power of Mr. Parrish's imagination carry you with him into this unknown realm.

They are carefully reproduced in all the wonderful colors of the originals. Soft and clear, expressing every light and shadow, they are artistic enough for any connoisseur, luxurious enough for any home. The titles of the subjects to be obtained are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Circe's Palace | 5. The Chimera—Bellerophon Watching by the Fountain |
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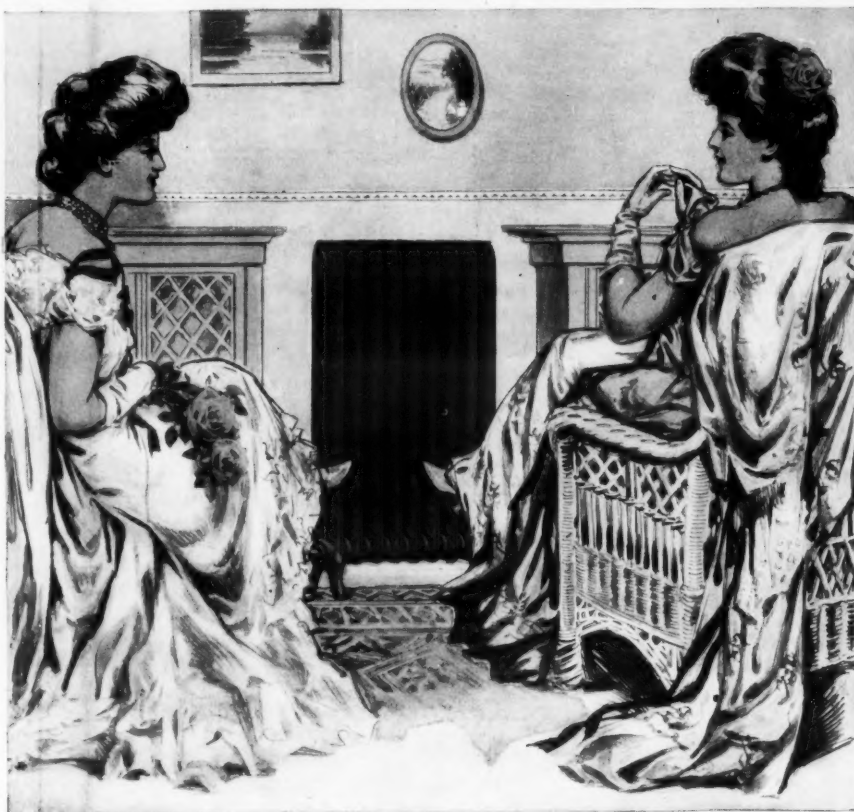
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